

LEATH & ROSS'S

WELL KNOWN BRAND OF

HOMEOPATHIC MEDICINES

Command the largest sale and will be found a safe and profitable investment.

SPECIAL TRADE NOTICE.

OUR

£5

Handsome and Attractive

CASE

(OPEN BACK OR FRONT)

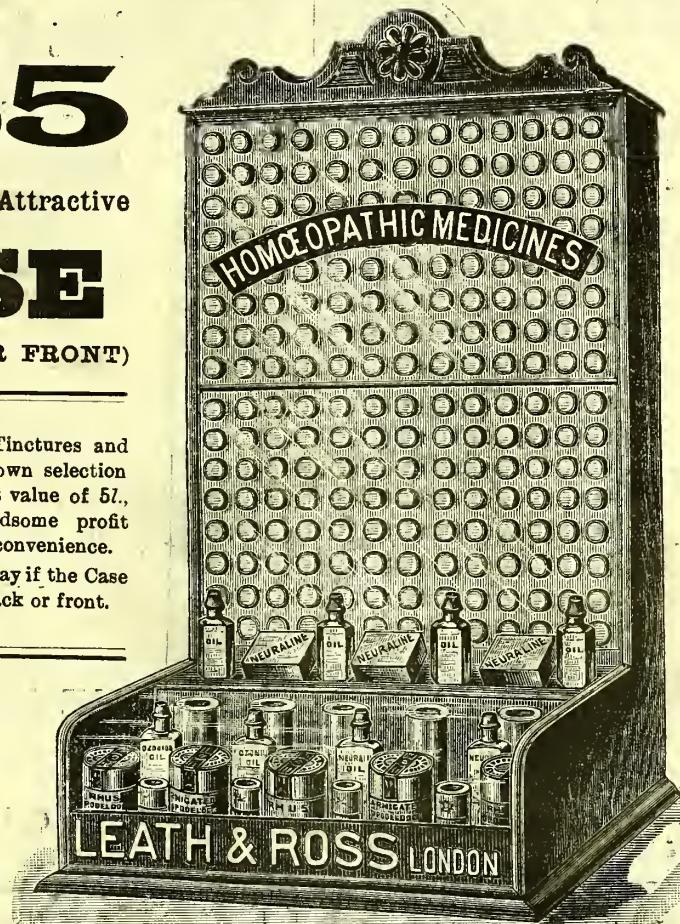
Fitted complete with Tinctures and Pilules (to customers' own selection if required) to the Net value of 5*l.*, thus yielding a handsome profit without trouble or inconvenience.

When ordering, kindly say if the Case is required to open back or front.

NO CHARGE

Whatever for

THE CASE



Other Agents' Cases at £3 3*s.*, £4 4*s.*, £6 6*s.*, £10 10*s.*, and £21. All the Cases can be had in Mahogany, Walnut, or other Fancy Wood to match Shop Fittings, and fitted with 6*d.*, and 1*s.* stock, 9*d.* and 1*s.* stock, or all 1*s.* stock, as preferred.

THE ABOVE VERY HANDSOME AND IMPROVED BENT-GLASS CHEMIST'S COUNTER SHOW-CASE

Stands unrivalled for style, convenience, and beauty; occupies but a small space on the counter; it is made to open back or front, to suit the convenience of the purchaser and the position it is intended to occupy, and is a splendid advertisement.

LEATH & ROSS, Wholesale and Export Homeopathic Chemists,
9 VERE ST., OXFORD ST., W. (WHOLESALE DEPARTMENT)
 AND 5 ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD, E.C. } **LONDON.**

OUR

TINCTURES,

PILULES,

AND

CAMPHOR

Are in great demand everywhere, and can be had in any strength from the ϕ (mother), 1*x*; 1, and upwards.

1/- Size

3/6 per
doz.
Cash

9d. size, 2/9,,
6d. size, 2/-,,

DIMENSIONS—

Length, 19*1*/*2* in.
Width (from back to front), 11*1*/*2* in.
Height, 32*1*/*2* in.

THE ORIGINAL. **No. 4711 (MULHEN'S,) BRAND**
EAU DE COLOGNE

THE
 Blue & Gold Labelled
 EXTRACT OF
DOUBLE STRENGTH
 IS RETAILED AT THE
LONDON BRANCH
 AT
 2/6 per 4 oz. bottle
 OR
 12/6 per case of six.

HIGHEST
 AWARDS
 WHEREVER
 EXHIBITED.



THE
 Blue & Gold Labelled
 EXTRACT OF
DOUBLE STRENGTH
 IS
 The PUREST
 The STRONGEST
 The MOST LASTING
 YET
 The MOST DELICATE
 EVER PRODUCED.
 NEVER VARIES
 IN
 QUALITY.

ONLY FIRST PRIZE AT COLOGNE, 1875.

WHEN ORDERING DO NOT OMIT TO MENTION THE
No. 4711 AND THE BLUE AND GOLD LABEL.
 OF ALL WHOLESALE FIRMS IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

Manufacturer : FERD. MÜLHENS, 4711 Glockengasse, Cologne-on-Rhine.
 BRANCHES AT NEW YORK, VIENNA, RIGA, ODESSA, AND
LONDON, 62 NEW BOND STREET, W.

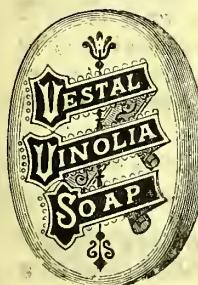
Mr. R. T. REUTER, Wholesale and Export Agent SHIPPERS are requested to communicate with Mr. Reuter. See also "The Chemist and Druggist" of 24 Dec. 1892, page 906.



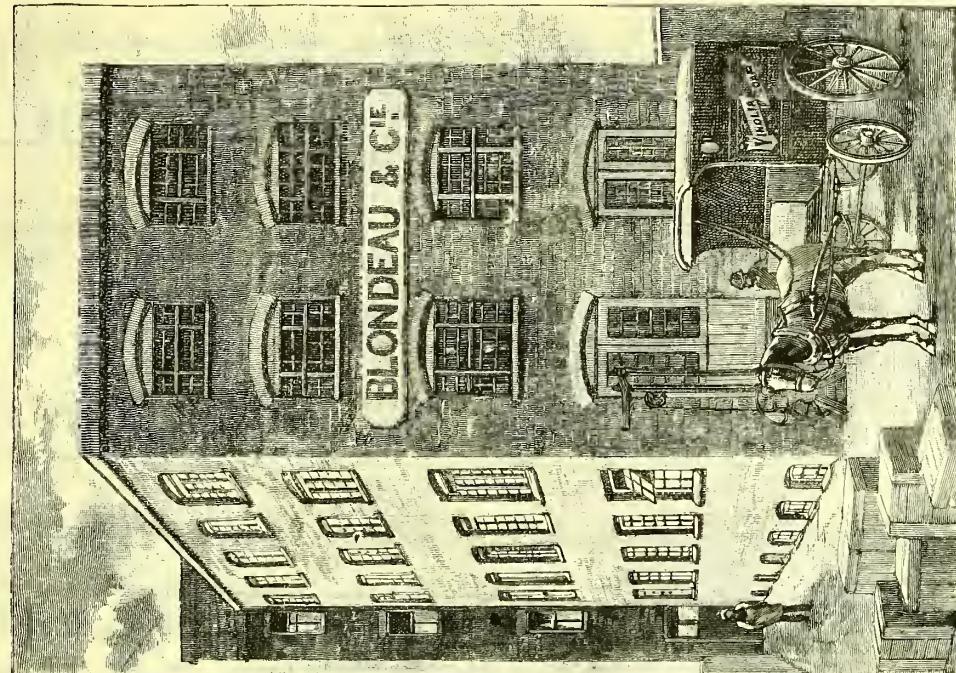
PREMIER, 4d.

TOILET, 1/-.
VESTAL, 2/6.

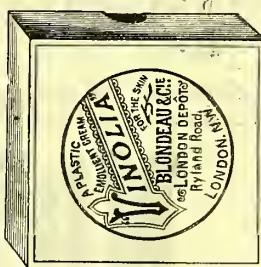
TOILET, 10d.

TOILET, 1/6.
VESTAL, 2/6.

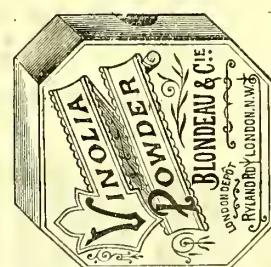
VESTAL, 2/6.



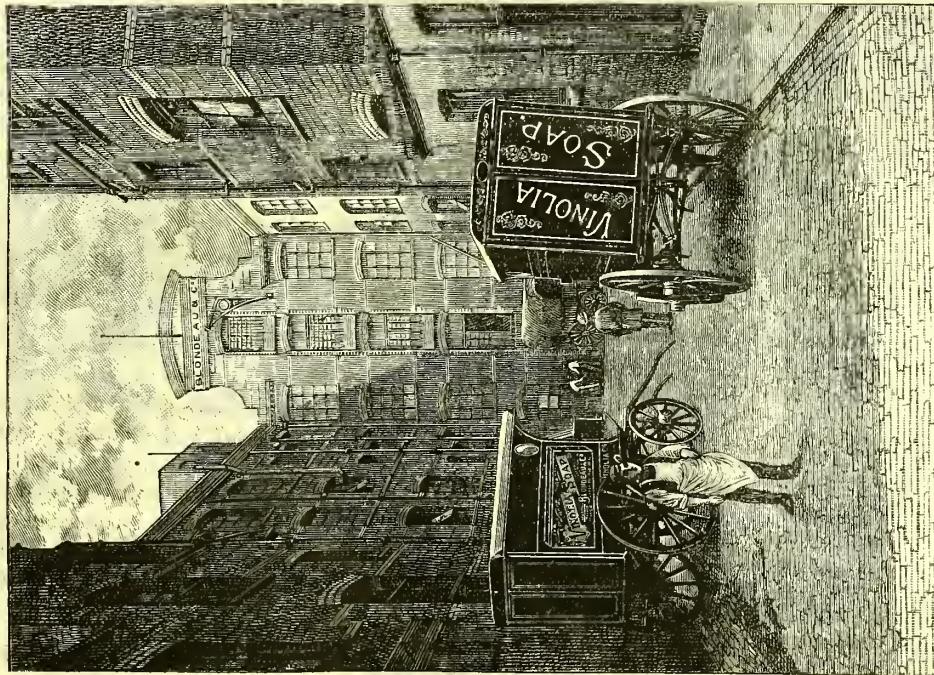
OFFICES & WAREHOUSE, RYLAND RD., LONDON, N.W.



19 per box.

TOILET, 2/-.
VESTAL, 4/6.

19 per box.



"VINOLIA" SOAP FACTORY, MALDEN CRESCENT.

BORAX & CAMPHOR SOAP.

(DODD'S PATENT.)

DODD BROS. desire to draw the attention of the trade to their Borax and Camphor Soap, the demand for which is being rapidly created, and it finds a ready sale wherever introduced. It is specially adapted for washing the Hair, and is invaluable for the Skin, Bath, and Toilet. It is packed in handsome carton cases, and retails at 6d. One-dozen box makes an attractive show.

Artistic Showcards and Handbills on application to any Wholesale House, or to DODD BROS., Stamford Hill, London, N.

SOLD BY THE FOLLOWING WHOLESALE AGENTS:-

London—Barclay & Sons, W. Edwards & Son, R. Hovenden & Sons, Lynch & Co., S. Maw, Son & Thompson, May, Roberts & Co., F. Newbery & Sons, J. Sanger & Sons, Shirley Bros., W. Sutton & Co.

Belfast—Clark & Co., McMullan & Co.

Birmingham—Southall Bros. & Barclay

Bristol—Ferris & Co., A. & J. Warren. Cork—Kiloh & Co. (Limited). Dublin—Hayes & Co., McMaster, Hodgson & Co. Edinburgh—Duncan, Flockhart & Co., Raines, Clark & Co.

Glasgow—Apothecaries' Co.

Leeds—Goodall, Backhouse & Co.

Liverpool—Evans, Sons & Co., John Thompson. Manchester—Oldfield, Pattinson & Co., J. Woolley, Sons & Co. Norwich—Smith & Sons. Nottingham—J. H. Haywood & Sons. York—Blaesdale & Co., Folkard & Co., Raines & Co.

GENUINE EAU DE COLOGNE.

JOHANN MARIA FARINA, Gegenüber dem Laurenz Platz,

Has the second largest sale amongst Chemists in the United Kingdom.

2 oz.	4 oz.	½ Pint Wicker.	Pint Wicker.	Quart Wicker.
7/-	14/-	21/-	42/-	84/- per doz.

Sole Agents—OSCAR MOENICH & CO., 8 Coleman Street, LONDON, E.C.

IMPORTANT NOTICE

TO CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS.

Messrs. A. ROWLAND & SONS, Proprietors of Rowland's Macassar Oil, Kalydor, and Odonto, have had designed for them a new and beautifully-coloured

SHOW-CARD

after the style of the illustration in this advertisement, and will be glad to send one to any Chemist or Druggist, Free of Cost, who will send his Name and Address, or if residing out of England, the address of any wholesale house to whom it may be sent for enclosure. Also Dummies of all three articles, to save the real articles from being soiled by exposure in the window or show-case. These cards are of the same design as those sent out in May, June, and October, 1892, so those Chemists who have already had one will probably not require another.

A. ROWLAND & SONS, 20 HATTON GARDEN, LONDON.



NOTICE!!

THE FIRM of MARIA CLEMENTINE MARTIN,
NUN

Have been Awarded PRIZE MEDALS for their Celebrated

EAU DE COLOGNE

AT THE FOLLOWING EXHIBITIONS, VIZ:—

LONDON, 1851. RHENISH PROVINCES, 1852. NEW YORK, 1853.
PARIS, 1855. LONDON, 1862.
VIENNA, 1873. SYDNEY, 1879. MELBOURNE, 1880.

Facsimiles of Prize Medals Awarded at London Exhibitions, 1851 & 1862, appear on Label of each Bottle. Without such, None are Genuine.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS!!

EAU DE COLOGNE of the “**NUN**” (so-called), manufactured by any firm other than the above, is spurious, and an infringement of registered proprietary rights.

PRICE LIST.

	Duty Paid, Net.	In Bond.	Duty Paid, Net.	In Bond.	
No. 1.—Half Shorts.....	8/6	5/6	No. 4.—Long Green Flasks.....	16/-	11/-
No. 2.—Shorts.....	16/-	11/-	No. 5.—Wickered Bottles (Small)...	26/6	19/3
No. 3.—Shorts (finely Wickered) ...	21/3	16/6	No. 6.—Wickered Bottles (Medium) ...	53/-	38/6
No. 7.—Wickered Bottles (Large).....	106/-	duty paid, net;	77/-	in bond.	

Small Cases assorted to order (of not less than £3 value in bond) delivered free freight, less 7½ per cent. discount.

All Sizes can be obtained through any Wholesale House, or direct from the Sole Agents for Great Britain and Ireland,

C. E. MASON & CO.,
2 BEECH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Actual Size of 1/2d. Novel Feawcett.

VINT'S PATENT UNBREAKABLE MENTHOL

Is firmly secured to the holder by the insertion of Feather Tips, which Penetrate the Cone, are Soft, Tough, and Spreading, so that it

WON'T BREAK OFF.

The Chemist and Druggist says: "MR. VINT, CHEMIST, HASTINGS, is the originator of an ingenious idea for securing Menthol Cones so that they may be used to the last without fear of breakage."

3/6 & 6/6 doz. of Barclay, Maw, Sanger, Sutton, Edwards, Newbery May Roberts, Chemists' Association, and all Sundry Dealers.

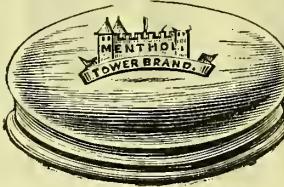
H. C. QUELCH, Wholesale and Export Agent, LUDGATE HILL, LONDON.

MENTHOLS! MENTHOLS! MENTHOLS!

— TOWER BRAND. —



Better Style
and Finish than
any others.



Do not break
away
from Pedestal.



Write for Illustrated Catalogue and Prices to
DUNCAN, FULLER & CO., Manufacturing Chemists,
150 MINORIES, E.C.



SEQUAH'S OIL." (Regd.)

SEQUAH'S PRAIRIE FLOWER, SEQUAH'S OIL, AND SEQUAH'S INSTANT RELIEF

Always give satisfaction.

SEQUAH, LIMITED, 46 HOLBORN VIADUCT, E.C.

TRADE MARK.



"SEQUAH INDIAN
PRAIRIE FLOWER."

REGISTERED

Established
1843.

THOMPSON & CAPPER, WHOLESALE & EXPORT HOMEOPATHIC CHEMISTS.

55 BOLD STREET, LIVERPOOL,
AND
51 PICCADILLY, MANCHESTER.
ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

THOMPSON & CAPPER'S DENTIFRICE WATER.

Sells well everywhere, its beneficent qualities being attested to by physicians in all parts of the world. (See Testimonials.)

In 1s. 6d., 2s. 6d., 4s. 6d., and 8s. 6d. Bottles.

SHIRLEY'S**A1
MENTHOL
CONES.**

	gross.	No.	doz.	No.	doz.	d. z.
1d. Vase or Pedestal, 3 doz. on card	7/-	8P. 6d. Acorn, Boxwood	3/3	111. 1s. Acorn	...	5/-
1d. Bottle	6/6	112. 6d. Draughtsman, "	3/3	17F. 1s. Draughtsman	...	5/6
2d. Pedestal	14/-	40. 6d. Watch,	3/3	9CR. 1s. Reversible	...	4/6
	doz.	14N. 6d. Large Pedestal "	3/6	14L. 1s. Printed Acorn	...	6/3
3d. "	1 doz. on card	117. 6d. Monster, Varnished Wood	3/3	The best 6d. is the Unbreakable		
4d. "	2/6	112G. 6d. Globe-shape, Boxwood	3/6	A1 Roller Menthol.		
		113P. 6d. Printed Skittle, Boxwood	3/6	3/6 doz. carded.		
		113R. 6d. Reversible Screw	3/3	There is no nonsense about this.		
				You can throw it up to the ceiling		
				and it will not break in falling.		

"JUSTICE" figure given away with £2 order.

This helps to make your window attractive.

A1 SOOTHERS.

The Best 3d. in the World.

A1 SLIDE RING.Very strong. Fitted with Seamless Teat.
2/- dozen.

	gross.		doz.		doz.
1d., 3 dozen on card, with cord for neck	7/6	6d., Bone Ring and Mount	...	3/6	
1d., 3 dozen on card, Bone Ring	8/6	6d., Whistle	...	3/9	
2d., Boxwood Mount. and cord	14/-	6d., Fascinators	...	3/9	
2d., Bone Mount, and Silk	15/-	6d., Baby Companions	...	3/9	
3d., All Rubber	17/-				
3d., Bone Ring and Mount	1/10				

Be on the look out for a novelty shortly.

A SPECIAL LINE IN OINTMENT TINS, No. A 1

... ... 1/9 per gross net.

No. A 2 1/10 " " lettered "Vaseline."

FLAVOURING ESSENCES, 1d. Tubes, 3 doz. on a card

... 7/6 gross.

3d. Tubes, 1 doz. on new show-stand, best line in the market 1/10 doz.

ETIENNE'S

In Bulk, Triple, 9/-

lb. in Original Tins. 6d., Cut Fancy 4/- 1s., Lundborg shape 8/-

PERFUMES.10/- per lb. in $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{3}{4}$, or 1 lb. bottles. 6d., Sprinkler 3/9 2 oz. " " 13/-

6d., Capped 3/6 4 oz. " " 24/-

6d., Plain Cut 4/- 1s., Heavy Essence, cut stopper ... 8/-

VERY HIGHLY CONCENTRATED, 1 oz., 11/-; 2 oz., 18/-; 4 oz., 34/-; 6d. Lavender, 3/6 dozen.

1s. sizes and upwards can be had with buyer's name on free by ordering 3 dozen.

CARDED SCENTS.

1d. Tubes	gross 7/6	3d. Ovals and Sprinklers, doz. 2/-	3d. Lavender and Musk, doz. 2/-
1d. Bottles	8/-	3d. Capped 1/10	1d. Eau de Cologne ... gross 8/-
2d. "	14/-	1d. Lavender and Musk, gross 8/-	3d. " " ... doz. 1/10

"HAWARDEN" & "PRIMROSE" BOUQUETS.

Clearing Lines, labelled in 3 colours, bearing Gladstone's and Beaconsfield's Portraits, 3d., 1 doz. on card, 2/- doz.; 6d., 3/9 doz.; 1/-, 8/- doz.

PLEASE carefully look at the following, as they are lines you should stock!!!**GOLD PAINT.**

WATERPROOF.

1d., 3 doz. on card, 7/- gross.
3d., 1 " " 1/10 doz.**ROSEMARY AND BORAX****HAIR-WASH POWDER**1d., wrapped in tinfoil enclosed in envelopes.
3 doz. on card, 7/- gross.**DIGESTIVE CANDY.**

In Tins to retail at 2d.

1 doz. on card, 1/3 doz.

CORN SOLVENT.In Bottles with Brush attached to box-top cork.
1 doz on card, 2/6 doz.**CEMENT.**

1d., 3 doz. on card, 7/- gross.

3d., 1 " " 1/10 doz.

SACHETS.

3d., very pretty, in hanging glass box, 2/- doz.

6d., half-dozen in box, 4/- doz.

These are beautifully made and scented.

BRILLANTINE

Well got up and equal to anything in the market.

 $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., capped, 2/9 doz.; with Sprinkler, 3/- doz.

1 oz., capped, 3/9 doz.; with Sprinkler, 4/3 doz.

GLYCERINE, CUCUMBER AND ALMONDS.

2d. 1 doz. on card, 1/3 doz.

In bulk, 1/- lb.; 5 lbs. 10d. lb.

Bottles free.

CARBOLIC TOOTH POWDER.

In Tins, very attractively labelled.

 $\frac{3}{4}$ oz. 1 oz. $1\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 3 oz.
2/2 3/- 3/6 5/- per doz.

6 doz. 1/11 2/9 3/3 4/9 "

12 " 1/9 2/6 3/- 4/6 "

Buyer's own name on free for gross lots.

BOUQUET LOZENGES.

Violet, Musk, Heliotrope, Rose, and Lavender. Heart and Diamond shapes.

2/3 per lb. in bulk. In chromo labelled

gold tins 2/3 doz., 2 doz. in box. In

glass topped tins 2/9 doz.

FULLER'S EARTH AND VIOLET POWDER.

In handsome gold-blocked leatherette boxes, quite new 3/9 doz.

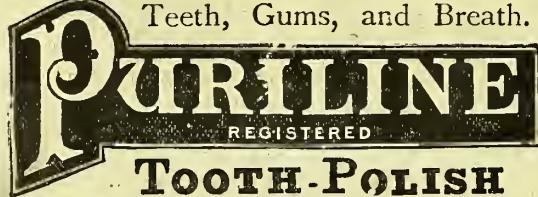
A beautiful line.

1d. barrels, F.E., 6/-; V.P., 6/6 gross.

SHIRLEY BROTHERS, 105 Whitecross Street, LONDON, E.C.

GOLD MEDAL

JAMAICA EXHIBITION.

A PURE AND PERFECT ARTICLE FOR
Teeth, Gums, and Breath.

Will purify and beautify the Teeth with a pearly whiteness; polish the enamel; prevent tartar; destroy all living germs, and keep the mouth in a delicious condition of comfort, health, purity, and fragrance. Non-gritty, and absolutely pure and harmless to use. Price One Shilling, in handsome Enamel Box.

The POPULAR DENTIFRICE, which Sells at Sight,
Handsomely put up in Show-cases, as here shown. Printed
in Twelve Colours. An ornament to any window.

Price 7/6 per dozen, of all Wholesale Houses.



The COURT CIRCULAR says:—"Puriline" emanates from the laboratory of 'Bunter's Nervine' fame. Bunter's previous preparations for the teeth have received such high encomiums from medical men that it is not surprising that this latest production should have received the recognition and approval of those best qualified to pronounce on its merits."

H. M. STANLEY, D.C.L., LL.D., the great African explorer, says:—"I use 'Puriline Tooth Polish and Wash'; am much pleased with both."

The Countess of ROSSLYN writes:—"Have been recommended to use your Dentifrice, called 'Puriline.' It is extremely nice; please send me six more."

Show-cards and Handbills supplied by

A. WILSON, 422 Clapham Road, LONDON, S.W.

Proprietor of "Bunter's Nervine," "Dentine," and "Puriline."

A GIFT.

A gift for your select customers. We are prepared to send to every good-class chemist, carriage paid, a parcel of sample packets of the Dorothy Dentifrice. Each envelope will contain a small quantity of this ideal tooth powder, and a little book telling how to cleanse, beautify, and save the teeth. This interesting manual contains letters from Mr. Henry Irving, Miss Fortescue, Miss Sylvia Grey, Miss Minnie Palmer, Miss Kate James, &c., who use and praise the Dorothy Dentifrice. If willing to distribute with discretion, send your name and address to

Dorothy Dentifrice Co., 11 and 13 St. Bride St., LONDON, E.C.

50 YEARS SUCCESS
HOPGOOD'S
NUTRITIVE & HAIR
SEDATIVE CREAM.

The only preparation for the Hair recommended by leading Physicians for the removal of Scurf, allaying irritation, preventing greasiness and baldness and producing a LUXURIANT HEAD OF HAIR.

JOHN A. WALCOTT, M.D., M.R.C.S., says:—"I feel much pleasure in being able to recommend (with confidence) your NUTRITIVE CREAM in all cases of irritation of the scalp, accumulation of dandruff and loss of hair, in each of which I have freely used it with UNFAILING SUCCESS.

In Bottles to Retail at 1/6, 2/6, and 3/6. Revised Wholesale Prices, 12/6, 20/-, 30/- per doz. Supplied by all Wholesale Sundry Houses,

OR FROM THE DEPOT—

OSBORNE, GARRETT & CO., 51 Frit St., Soho, LONDON, W.

NAME STAMPED **GRATIS**
BEST & SAFEST DENTIFRICE On Orders of
SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS
AND PERFUMERS, IN
ELEGANT CRYSTAL
TOILET CASKET
PRICE 2/6.
ALSO IN PATENT
METALLIC BOX
PRICE 1/- SAMPLE POST FREE 1/-
OSCAR SUTTON & CO., Preston, Lancs.

POSITIVELY THE BEST HAIR DRESSING
FOR STRENGTHENING, BEAUTIFYING, AND PRESERVING THE HAIR.

EDWARDS' "HARLENE"

WORLD-REOWNED HAIR PRODUCER AND RESTORER.

FOR THE HAIR.

FOR THE HAIR.



Handsomely framed Show-card, in 15 colours, size 16 by 21, and 1,000 Counter Bills, with Name and Address of Agent, will be sent, Carriage Paid, on application to us or your Wholesale Agent.

1s., 2s. 6d., 3s. 6d., and 5s. 6d. per Bottle, from Chemists, Hairdressers, and Perfumers all over the world.

MANUFACTURED ONLY BY

EDWARDS & CO., 95 HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C.

STOCK KEPT IN LONDON

SOZIO & ANDRIOLI

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1757.]

GRASSE (Alpes Maritimes), FRANCE.

Neroly, Lavender, Geranium, Orris, Patchouly, Thyme, Rosemary, Spike, Santal, &c.

CONCENTRATED PERFUMES.**CONCRETE ESSENTIAL OILS.**FLOWER POMADES at the highest possible Saturation. ROSE & ORANGE FLOWER
WATER, Sweet Almond Oil.

London Agent—MR. FREDK. BOEHM, 4 CULLUM ST., E.C.

SALE ! SALE ! SALE !

We are removing to more convenient premises on March 25, and, to reduce our Stock as much as possible prior to removal, we are now offering same at lower figures all round, and in the case of Fancy Goods, Sundries, &c., at a very large discount for cash. It will be worth your while to call or write.

G. VOGT & CO., Wholesale and Export Druggists and Perfumers,
28 WILSON STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Telegrams—“ALSACE LONDON.”

PRICE LISTS FREE.

LAZELL**DALLY'S****SACHETS****HELIOTROPE, VIOLET, WHITE ROSE, JOCKEY CLUB.**

The sale of Perfume Sachets is greatly increasing. You cannot
do better than stock a well-known brand.

The success of Lazell Dally's 6d. and 1s. Sachets has been almost unprecedented. I have sold nearly 1,000 dozen within six months, and the sale is still increasing; when goods sell like this it is a proof that they are appreciated by the public.

Price 6d., 4s. 6d. dozen; 1s., 8/6 dozen; 2s., 16s. per dozen.

OF ALL THE WHOLESALE HOUSES, OR FROM THE IMPORTER,

HENRY C. QUELCH
LUDGATE SQUARE, LONDON, E.C.

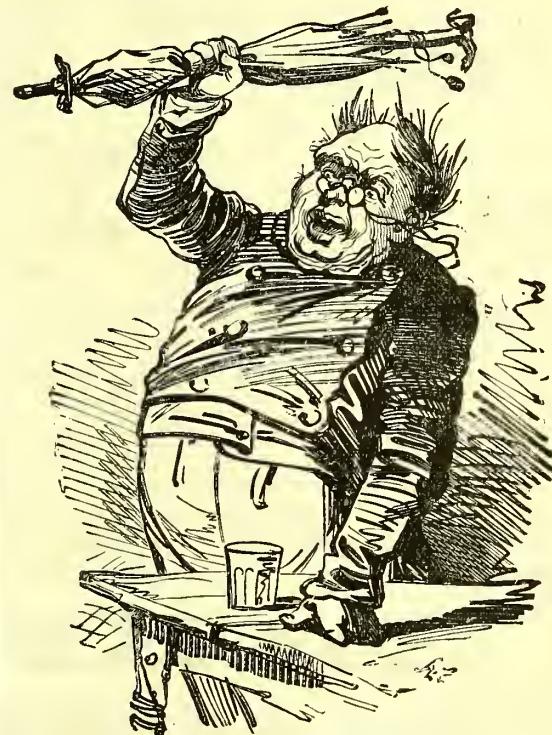
STOCK KEPT IN LONDON

PETER TYRER'S 1^{D.} LINES

CHEMISTS SAVE TIME AND MONEY

By selling my "Plain Label"** Lines. Should remit prices quoted for sample $\frac{1}{4}$ -gross lots. If not satisfactory, I will pay carriage back, and return cash.

*PENNY PETROLEUM JELLY	Per gross
In $\frac{1}{4}$ -gross tin boxes	5/; double size, 7/6
PENNY CEMENT (largest and best)	
On $\frac{1}{4}$ -gross cards	5/3
*PENNY SEIDLITZ POWDERS	
$\frac{1}{4}$ -gross glass-top boxes	at 6/
*SALINE POWDERS	
$\frac{1}{2}$ -gross glass-top boxes	at 2/9
PENNY LIQUID GLUE	
On $\frac{1}{4}$ -gross cards	at 5/3
*PENNY GUMS	
In 1-dozen parcels	at 6/3
*PENNY GLYCERINE	
$\frac{1}{2}$ -gross glass-front boxes	at 6/6
*PENNY CASTOR OIL	
$\frac{1}{2}$ -gross glass-front boxes	at 6/
*PENNY BLACK INK	
In 1 dozen parcels	at 4/3
*GOLDEN PETROLEUM JELLY	Per doz.
4-oz. glass, metal screw cap	3/
8-oz.	5/
This is warranted pure, and is a thoroughly good line.	
*PENNY HAIR OIL	Per gross
In 1-dozen parcels	at 5/9
PENNY FURNITURE CREAM	
In 1-dozen parcels	at 6/9
PENNY INSECT POWDER	
In perforated tins	at 4/6
*PENNY MENTHOLS	
On $\frac{1}{4}$ -gross cards	5/9 and 8/6
*PENNY (Tasteless) PILLS	
6 in a box, $\frac{1}{4}$ -gross cards	4/8
SPECIAL NEW LINE.	
*PENNY (Tasteless) PILLS	
4 Pills in a box, $\frac{1}{4}$ -gross cards	3/9
*PENNY SOOTHERS	
Black Tests, fitted complete with Shield, Union, and Cord, on $\frac{1}{4}$ -gross cards at 7/-; this is a good line, and sells freely.	
*PENNY TOOTH TINCT.	
With Wool complete, $\frac{1}{4}$ -gross cards	5/6



"I appeal to every sensible person."

SAUCES.

See Special Price List.

*PENNY CORN SOLVENT

Per gross

On $\frac{1}{4}$ -gross cards

5/6

PENNY CAMPHOR SQUARES

7/

*FULLER'S EARTH POWDER

3/6

*VIOLET POWDER

4/

*GOLD-BEATER'S SKIN

3/6

*COURT PLASTER

4/

*TOOTH ENAMEL

(Gutta Percha Enamel for Stopping Decayed Teeth.)

4/

For sums under £1 please remit Postal Order, not Cheque, and oblige.

[3]

PETER TYRER, 30 Southall Place, Long Lane, LONDON, S.E.

BOSISTO'S "STANDARD TEST" EUCALYPTUS OIL

"PARROT"

BRAND.



Sold only in 1-lb.

and 2-lb. Bottles.

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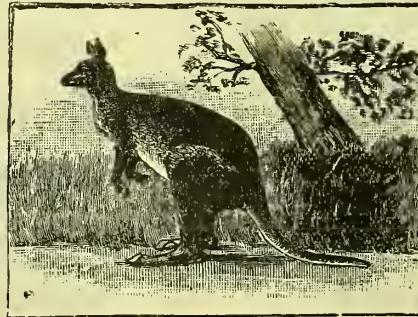
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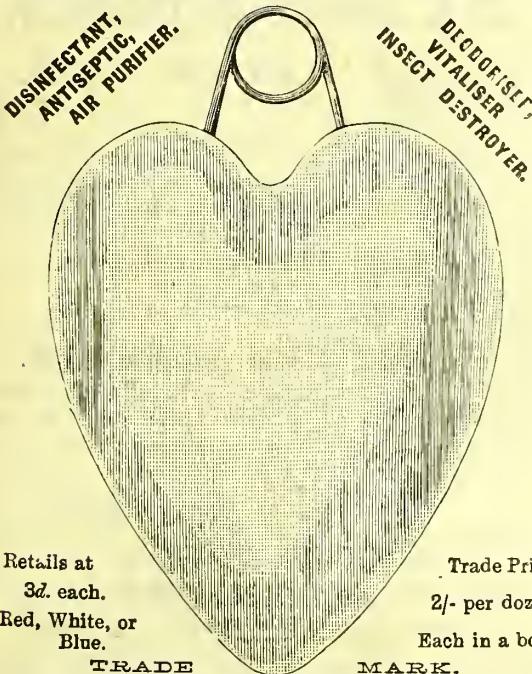
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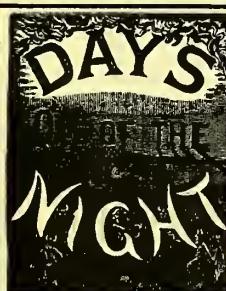


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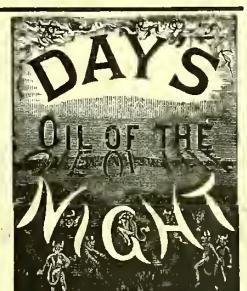
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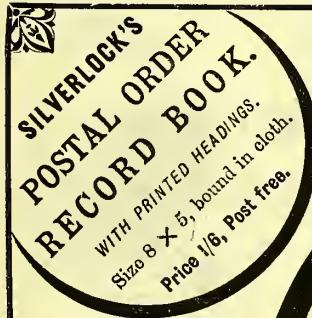
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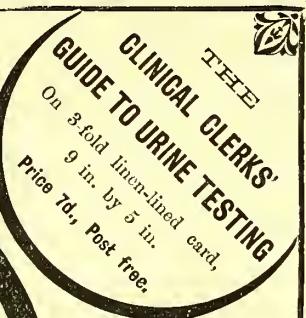
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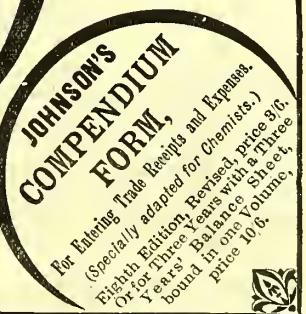
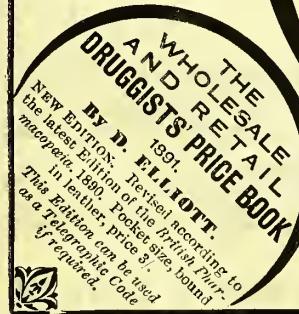
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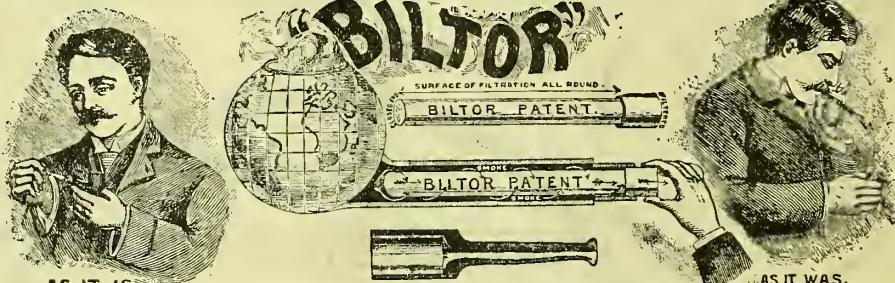
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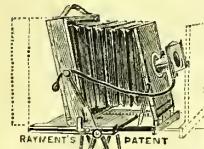
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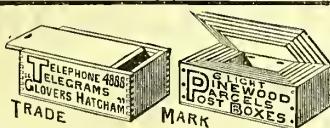
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boxes, planed and hinged,
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This Section of "The Chemist and Druggist" must be closed for press by Wednesday morning's post of each week. Remittances payable to EDWARD HALSE.

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Advertisements in this department must be paid for in advance. From this rule no deviation can be made. Insertions are charged at the rate of $\frac{1}{2}d$ per word, provided the advertiser attaches his name and address, for each word of which he must also pay at the same rate; or if he pays $1d$. per word his name and address will be registered and a figure attached to his advertisement. All correspondence referring to that figure must be addressed to "The Publisher of the CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.," and the figure must be distinctly endorsed upon the envelope. Letters will then be forwarded to their proper destination. A price is counted as one word, as e.g., £1 10s. 6d.

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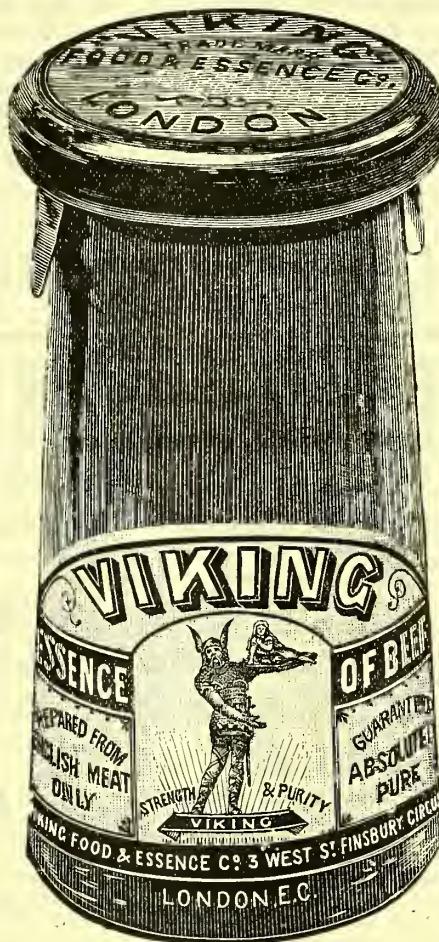
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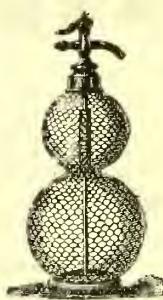
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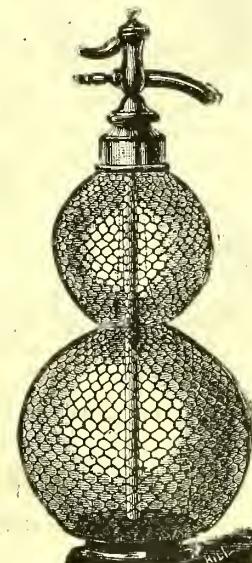
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Plain Black Currant, old square 2/6 | Black Currant Voice (warm astringent) 3/-
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Delicious Custards without Eggs. In Boxes, 2d., 6d., & 1s. each.

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Make a Delicious and Nutritious Jelly. In ½-pint, 1-pint, and Quart Boxes, 3d., 6d., and 1s. each.

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J. HAY'S SOLUBLE ESSENCES REGISTERED

ARE GUARANTEED TO BE THE FINEST IN THE MARKET

ESSENCES OF
GINGER
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Besides GOLD & SILVER Medals, these Essences have obtained the HIGHEST TESTIMONIALS from all the Medicinal Journals & from the Principal Trade Journals in this & other Countries.

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AND
GINGER
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ESSENCES

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NATURAL MINERAL WATERS

Packing
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ÆSCULAP, CARLSBAD, CARLSBAD SALTS, LA-BOURBOULE, ROSBACH, VALS, &c., &c.

NAME.	Per Dozen.		Original Packages.			NAME.	Per Dozen.		Original Packages.		
	Botts.	½ Botts.	Bottles.	½ Bottles.	Botts.		Botts.	½ Botts.	Botts.	½ Botts.	Botts.
Æsculap	15/	12/	25	30/	50	50/	Levico .. .. .. ..	..	..	15/	..
Apollinaris	6/3	5/	50	25/	100	30/	Pullna	12/	8/	40	36/
Bourboule (La)	11/	..	50	42/	..	..	Roisdorff	6/	..	50	25/
Carlsbad	12/	..	50	46/	..	..	Rosbach	6/	5/	50	24/
Condal .. .. .. ..	..	14/	..	..	50	56/	Royer	9/	..	50	34/
Contrexeville	9/	..	50	35/	..	..	Rubinat	15/	9/	25	30/
Flitwick	24/	15/	..	..	..	..	..	..	50	..	36/
Franz-Josef .. .. .. ..	..	..	12/	..	..	..	St. Galmier	6/	..	50	22/
Friedrichshall	13/	10/	25	25/	50	40/	St. Marco	11/	6/6	50	42/
Hunyadi-János	15/	13/	25	30/	50	50/	Selters	6/	4/0	50	24/
Johannis-Brunnen	6/	4/6	50	22/	100	35/	Vals	8/6	..	50	33/
Kronenquelle	10/	..	50	40/	..	..	"Vichy (State Springs)" ..	8/6	7/6	50	33/
							"Celestins," "Grande-Grille," &c. ..	..	..	..	29/

CARRIAGE PAID to any RAILWAY STATION in the UNITED KINGDOM.
DETAILED PRICE LIST AND PAMPHLET ON APPLICATION.

HIGHEST AWARD AT THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, LONDON, 1885.
TRADE MARK, Registered May 21st, 1867.

THE PIONEER TEMPERANCE BEVERAGES.—*Ch. Eng. Temp. Chron.*

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FRUIT SYRUPS & CORDIALS

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First-class beverages.—*The Grocer.*
Have an established reputation.—*Noncon-*

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AND

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SARSAPARILLA
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Mason's Wine

GINGER
RASPBERRY
COWSLIP
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ORANGE
BLACK Currant
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LIME FRUIT
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“WARMINE”

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NEWBALL & MASON,
Manufacturing Chemists,
HYSON GREEN WORKS, NOTTINGHAM.

BRAIN SAVERS.

The following Special Recipes have a fortune in them. For details see Winter Issue of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, page 241.

BALSAMIC LINCTUS, FOR COUGHS, &c.

Free from Opium or any Narcotic; costs 7d. per lb.; elegant appearance; pleasant taste; keeps indefinitely.

Circassian Hair Stimulant and Restorer.

An ideal preparation; warranted equal to any in market; pays well, and gives universal satisfaction. Original cost, three guineas.

ANILINE MARKING INK

Perfection at last! One solution; jet black, irremovable; no better Ink sold; costs 1s. per lb.; Recipes 5s. each; Samples of either 6d. each, post free.

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After 15 years, still hold their own. Detailed List of 430, post free. Following are a good sample:—

Tie Specific. Blood Cleanser, Glycerine Cream, White Oils, Red Rose Lotion, Toothache Cure.

Above Six post free for 5s.; full directions for making

SWEET SOLID PERFUMES.

Six Odours, retail, 2d. each; Best in Market; sell themselves.

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Retails 2d. in Japanese Basket; prevents contagion; kills Moths and Fleas instantly. Trade price of both, 1s. per doz.; sample 2 doz., post free, for 2s. May be had of BARCLAYS, SANGER, EVANS, LESCHER & WEBB, &c.

TOM BROOKS, Chemist, Hornsey, LONDON, N.

PEPSALIA.

The New Improved and Perfected Style. White and Odourless.

Guaranteed to keep good indefinitely in all climates.

1/- size ...	...	...	...	Per dozen, 10/-	...	...	...	Per gross, 105/- net.
2/- "	...	...	...	20/-	...	...	...	210/- ..
5/- "	...	...	...	50/-	...	...	...	525/- ..

PUMILINE.

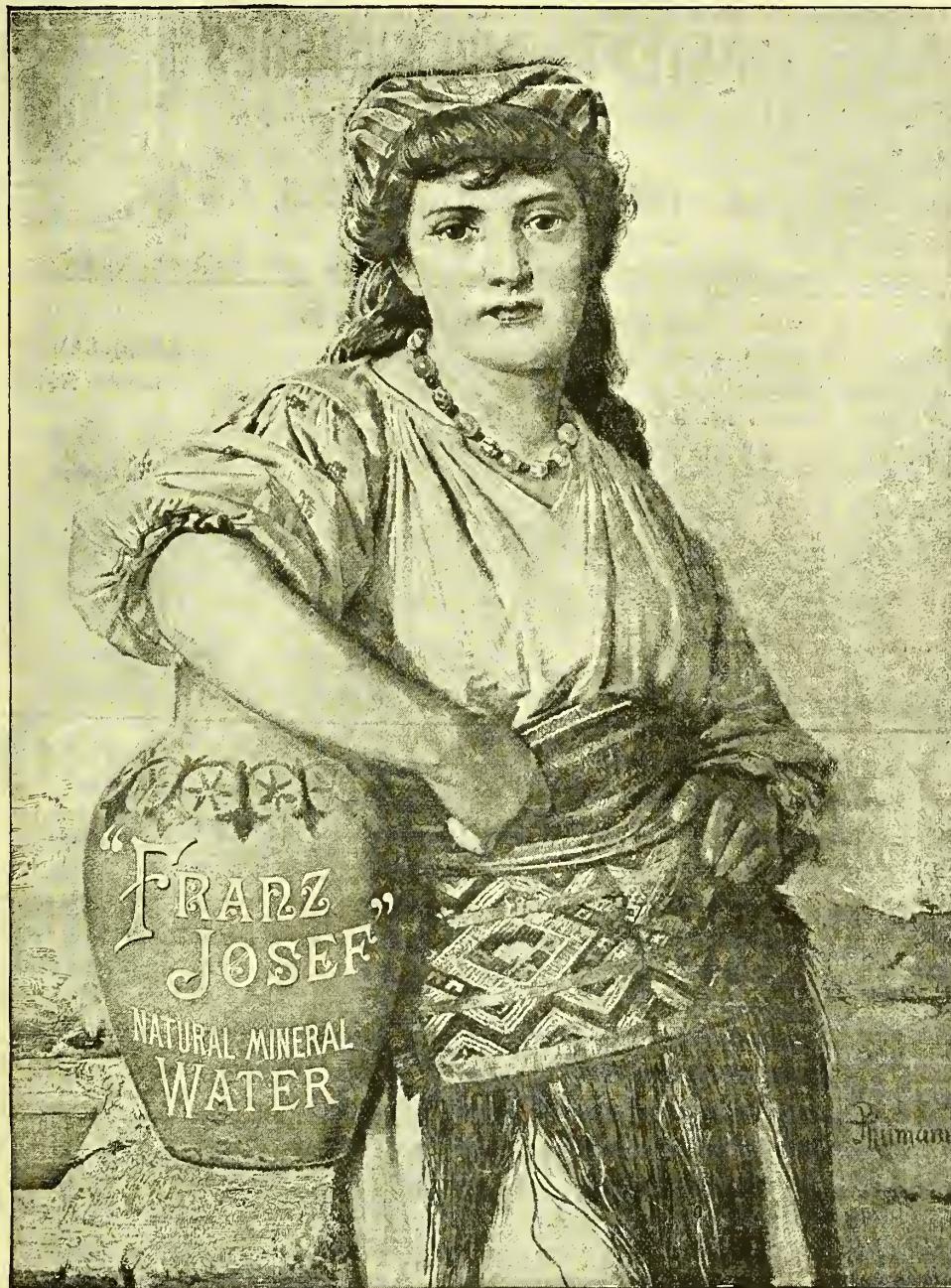
Essence 1/6	...	...	Per dozen, 15/-, less 10 per cent.	Liniment 1/9	...	...	Per dozen, 20/-, less 10 per cent.
2/6	...	...	24/- "	10	"	10/6 "	5 "
Extract 1/-	...	...	9/- "	10	"	20/- "	5 "
Ointment 1/1½	...	...	11/- "	10	"	14/- "	10 "
" 2/9	...	...	27/- "	10	"	Dry Inhalers, complete 1/6	"

G. & G. STERN, 62 Gray's Inn Road, LONDON, W.C.

FRANZ JOSEF WATER,

A NATURAL PALATABLE APERIENT.

HERTZ & COLLINGWOOD, Sole Concessionaires.



A
Smaller
Dose.

Less
Taste.

Never Varies
in
its Effect.

Guaranteed
Pure.

Guaranteed
a
Natural
Water

Retails
1/6.

A NOT UNPALATABLE NATURAL APERIENT WHICH STIMULATES THE LIVER!

It is a positive fact that Nature's chemistry is inexplicable and imitable. Experiments have proved that carefully-compiled artificial formulae lack considerably the curative action of many natural remedies.

The above picture is from a photo of a painting by an artist of European Celebrity.

A Reproduction in Colours of the original picture will be sent to any Chemist on application. A London address, where the picture can be sent, should be given, or state if a contract exists with Sutton.

BURROUGHS, WELLCOME & CO., Sole Agents for Great Britain the
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The above Waters can also be had of Messrs. Ingram & Royle and all Wholesale Chemists and Mineral-water Dealers.

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THOMAS JACKSON. Manchester.

In Metal Boxes only

EMBOSSED
as shown in these Medallions.



THOS. GUEST & CO.

City Works, Carruthers St., MANCHESTER.

MAKERS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF MEDICATED LOZENGES.

B.P., T.H. Ph., and General Proprietary Lozenges. Finest Gum Jujubes and Pastilles—Glycerine and Black Currant, &c. Granular and all other Effervescing Preparations. Boiled Sugars, Floral Tablets (1892).

BEFORE BUYING ANY OF THE ABOVE, PLEASE SEND FOR SAMPLES AND COMPARE.
TELEPHONE NATIONAL 235. TELEGRAMS "GUESTO."



PASCALL'S GOLDEN MALTEX

PATENTED.

Contains 25% of Allen & Hanburys' Extract of Malt.

A NOVEL CONFECTION.

Delicious Flavour. Brilliant & Attractive Appearance.
SELLS AT SIGHT.

Vide Dr. Tanner's Report, and *The Chemist and Druggist*, April 20th.

1/- Bottles, 9/- per dozen; 1-lb. Bottles, 18/- per dozen;
and in 2-lb. and 4-lb. Bottles, 1/4 per lb.

HANDBILLS POST FREE ON APPLICATION.

OF ALL WHOLESALE HOUSES OR OF THE MANUFACTURER,

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THE SPECIAL ATTENTION OF CHEMISTS

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LINSEED, LIQUORICE, AND CHLORODYNE COUGH LOZENGES.

A HANDSOME COUNTER MAHOGANY SHOW CASE

Given to any Chemist buying 1 cwt. of above Lozenges. Price 1/- per lb. net.

GIBSON'S VOCAL LOZENGE

“TOP NOTE PRODUCERS.”

The immensely increasing demand for these Lozenges, and their wonderful popularity, is entirely due to their intrinsic merits, not only as producers of a fine clear voice, but as an effectual remedy for all Chest Affection Sore Throats, arising from cold, seem to disappear as if by magic; Tickling in the Throat or Hoarseness is removed by allowing a few Lozenges to gradually dissolve in the mouth; indeed, Debility and Weakness of the Vocal Organs are unknown to those who regularly use these valuable Lozenges. Sold in 1½ and 2½ Boxes.

CHERRY BLOSSOM LOZENGE,

The most delightful and delicately perfumed Lozenge ever produced; have an immense sale.

With 4 lbs. of these Lozenges we give one of Mellin's Patent White-glass Silver Top Screw-stoppered Bottles.

VOICE AND THROAT LOZENGES, FOR SINGERS AND PUBLIC SPEAKERS.

DIGESTIVE DINNER TABLETS,

Composed of Bismuth, Cardamom, Soda, Rhubarb, Ginger, &c.

CHOCOLATE WORM CAKES,

Very palatable and unusually attractive.

Packed in Tins, each containing 3 doz., 6 doz., or 12 doz. Cakes. Retailed at One Penny each.

Sugar Worm Cakes,

Contain Calomel, Jalap, and Santonine (flavoured with Raspberry), are palatable and very effective.

As they will keep in any climate, a steadily increasing demand is made for them for EXPORT.

Put up in 3-doz., 6-doz., and 1-gross Tins.

[1]

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V.B. QUALITY.

The superior quality of Newsome's Absorbent Surgeons' Lint is universally admitted. The V.B. quality is quite pure and of great superficial area and exquisite softness. The C., D., E., and F. qualities are equally pure and absorbent; E. is stronger in fabric.

NEWSOME'S BLEACHED ROLLED BANDAGES, 3 in., 2½ in., 2 in. Also **SURGICAL ABSORBENT OPEN BANDAGES.**

Specially Bleached & Grey Carded Cotton Wools, Absorbent & Bleached & Grey Waddings; also Sheet Waddings, Tow, &c.

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BEEHIVE MILLS, ANCOATS.

MANCHESTER.

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Inventors and Manufacturers of the
SOFT SILK FLEXIBLE CATHETER, GUARANTEED WITH WOVEN EYES

To be had of all Surgical
Instrument Makers
and Wholesale Houses.



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FOR
POWDERS OR SOLIDS,
LIQUIDS,
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CATTLE MEDICINES,
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REVISED PRICE LIST
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FREE SAMPLES

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THE INHALANT

"SPIRONE"

TRADE MARK.

FOR THE TREATMENT AND CURE OF ALL

DISEASES OF THE LUNGS, WINDPIPE, NOSE & THROAT.

CLAIMS TO BE A

Specific for all Congestive and Inflammatory Conditions of the Respiratory Apparatus,
And will be found efficacious in

INFLUENZA, COUGHS AND COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS,

Inflammation and Congestion of the Lungs, Pneumonia, Pleurisy, Whooping Cough, Croup, Diphtheria, Pharyngitis, Laryngitis, Catarrh, Sore Throat, Quinsy, Enlarged Tonsils, Hoarseness, Loss of Voice, Colds in the Head, Hay Fever, and all other Complaints of the Respiratory Organs.

None Genuine except such as bear the above Trade Mark "SPIRONE" and the Signature of the Inventor upon the Bottles, on the Label over the Cork, and on the Wrapper

Retail Price, 4s. 6d. and 11s. per Bottle Set of Apparatus for Administration, 1s.
PAMPHLETS AND SHOWCARDS FREE ON APPLICATION.

THE SPIRONE COMPANY, LTD., 285 REGENT STREET, **LONDON, W.**



A GREAT SUCCESS!!

BAILEY'S SUSPENSORY BANDAGES.

A. B. C. SYSTEM.

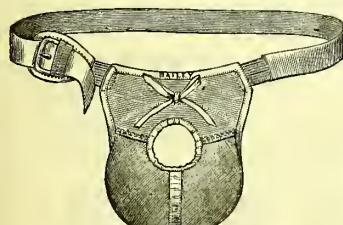


FIG. 1.

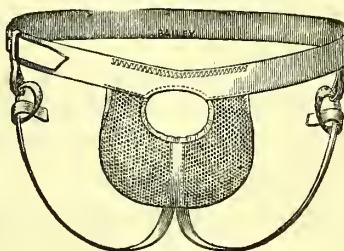


FIG. 2.

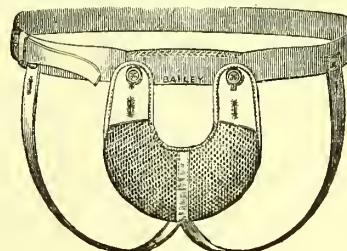


FIG. 3.

Cabinet of 2 dozen assorted, 30/- USUAL DISCOUNT.

TESTIMONIAL.

The Foregate, WORCESTER.

GENTLEMEN,—Please repeat our last order for "Suspensory Bandages." We think your idea of arranging the sizes and qualities by the use of numbers and letters a very excellent one, as it is most convenient to the Chemist in ordering, and we find our customers make use of your method. It brings us many repeat orders.

Yours faithfully,

ANDERSON & VIRGO.

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SOLPORT BROS.

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New North Road,

Telegrams—
"SOLPORT, LONDON."

LONDON, N.

Manufacturers for Wholesale and Export of

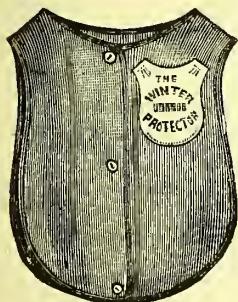
BATH & FLESH GLOVES, STRAPS, PADS, &c.

CHEST PROTECTORS, CORN and BUNION PLASTERS, &c.

LOOFAHS & LOOFAH GOODS.

Buyers and Shippers should write for our full Illustrated Price List.

CHEST AND LUNG PROTECTORS.



Scarlet—

	No. 1	2	3	4	5	6	
Double.....	per doz.	14/-	18/-	22/-	27/-	36/-	44/-
Single	"	6/-	8/-	9 1/2	11 1/2	15 1/2	24 1/2

The "Winter"

Fig. 97. Vest Shape, "	18/-	24/-	30/-	36/-	42/-	52/-
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Natural Grey Fur-Felt (Solport's).

Double.....	per doz.	15/-	20/-	25 1/2	34/-	42 1/2	52/-
Single	"	6 1/2	9/-	12/-	15 1/2	20/-	25/-

NATURAL GREY FUR-FELT CHEST PROTECTORS

These are made from a specially-manufactured felt, the material of which is pure, soft, undyed Lamb's Wool—to which is added the Fur of the Grey Coney.

They present several advantages.

They are very comfortable to wear, being soft, smooth, and warm.

They allow free circulation for the air.

They are undyed, so cannot irritate the most sensitive skin.

FRANCIS NEWBERY & SONS,

Druggists' Sundriesmen, 1 & 3 King Edward St., Newgate St., LONDON, E.C.

ESTABLISHED 1746.

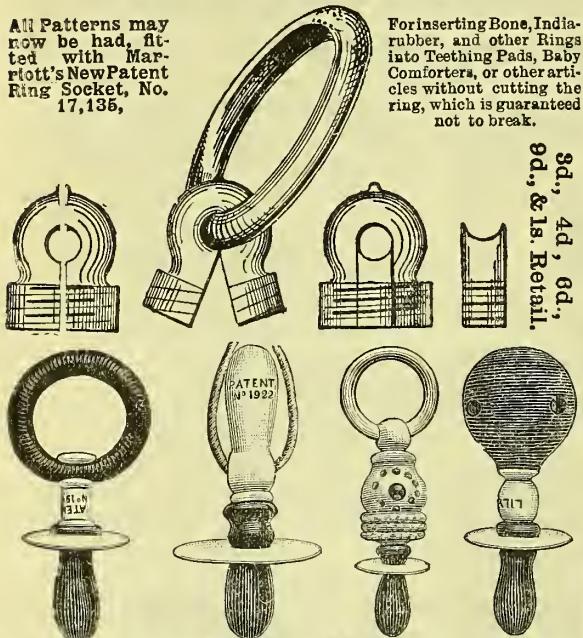
By Royal Letters Patent.



**THE TEETHING PADS TO SELL.
THE "LILY" BABY COMFORTER.**

The teats are seamless, and always retain their proper shape.
THE CHILD CANNOT POSSIBLY IMBIBE AIR.

All Patterns may now be had, fitted with Marriott's New Patent Ring Socket, No. 17,135.



For inserting Bone, India-rubber, and other Rings into Teething Pads, Baby Comforters, or other articles without cutting the ring, which is guaranteed not to break.

3d., 4d., 6d.
6d., & 1s. Retail.

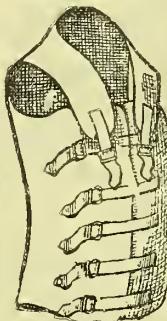
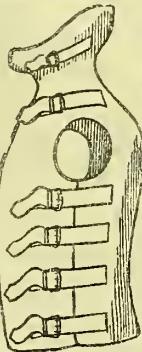
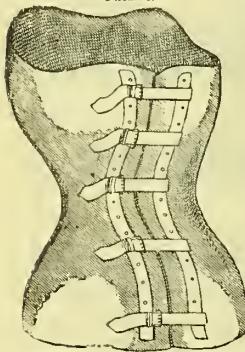
Patentees and **E. MARRIOTT & CO., HASTINGS.**
Manufacturers, 3 St. Andrew St., Holborn Circus, LONDON, E.C.

FOR OTHER PATTERNS SEE 1893 DIARY, PAGE 295

COCKING'S ADAPTABLE PERO-PLASTIC JACKETS AND SPLINTS. Patente and Sole Manufacturer, **J. T. COCKING, PLYMOUTH.**

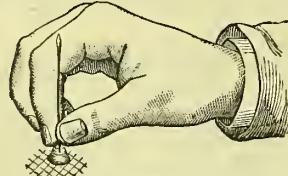
Jacket.

Cervical Jacket, No. 1. Cervical Jacket, No. 2.



A FULL LIST OF SPLINTS AND PERO-PLASTIC IN SHEETS MAY BE HAD ON APPLICATION.

Trade Mark.



Registered.

THE

ASSOCIATION for the SUPPLY of PURE VACCINE LYMPH
12x PALL MALL EAST, LONDON, S.W.

SOLE AGENTS FOR

DR. WARLONONT'S CALF VACCINE

Tubes, 2s. each; Half Tubes, 1s. each. Pomade in vials, 1s.

HUMAN VACCINE, from healthy children only, microscopically examined and scores quoted. Tubes two-thirds full, 1s. 8d. each; Tubes one-third full 1s. 6d. each; Tubes two-thirds full (same as above) in metal cases, 1s. 8d. each, but without scores, in quantities for export, £5 per 100 Tubes. Pin-points uncharged, 1s. per dozen. Vaccine Injectors, 1s. 3d. each, including postage. P.O.O.s (including postage, and crossed London and Westminster Bank) with orders, payable to

EDWARD DARKE, Secretary

Office hours, 10 to 4. Saturdays 10 to 2.

COTTON ELASTIC STOCKINGS,

1/10 each. Superior quality, 2/- each.

SILK ditto, 3/1 each. Superior quality, 3/9 each.

COTTON KNEE-CAPS,

LEGGINGS, AND SOCKS,

1/4 each. SILK ditto ditto, 1/11 each.

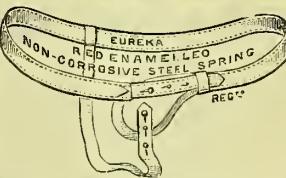
Cash with order. £2 Orders Carriage Paid.

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TRUSSES.

BEST LONDON MAKE.

From all Wholesale Houses or Patentees, but ask for the "EUREKA."



PRICES—
Single Inguinal, quality 1, 11/6;
2, 12/6; 3, 15/- per doz.
Double Inguinal, quality 1, 18/6;
2, 21/-; 3, 24/- per doz.

Prices of Scrotal, Femoral, Moi Main, and on the S. & O. Truss
Principle forwarded by return of Post.

Furnaces always alight. Every spring guaranteed.

Bonâ-fide maker of BELTS, TRUSSES, SUSPENSORY BANDAGES, ELECTRIC BELTS AND MAGNETIC APPLIANCES, ELASTIC HOSIERY, ETC.

VINCENT WOOD, 3 St. Andrew St., Holborn Circus, LONDON, E.C.
(ADJOINING CHURCH.) ESTABLISHED 1840.

JACKET
(in case of slight deformity)

INSTRUCTIONS
FOR MEASUREMENT

Circumference at axilla.

" " waist.

" " hips.

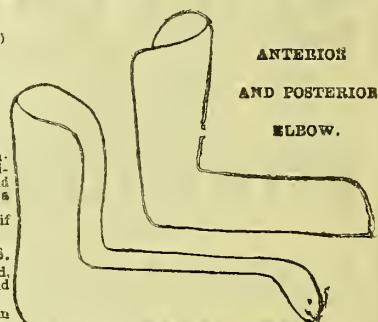
Length from axilla to great trochanter.

In severe angular cases circumference over apex of curve, position of ditto, and contour should be given; in lateral cases a description of the case. In all cases it must be stated if for male or female.

CERVICAL JACKETS.

Same measurements required and circumference at neck, and length from neck to axilla.

Any part of the Jacket can in the process of manufacture be left soft.



A. de St. DALMAS & Co., Leicester.

TRADE MARK.

POOROUS PLASTERS In Rubber Combination.

RIBBON PLASTERS On FLESH-COLOUR CAMBRIC.

All widths. In Tins.

SPREAD PLASTERS All kinds.

HOSPITAL STRAPPING On Holland or pure Calico.

WOUND & BEDSORE PADS (Patent) with Adhesive Margin.

MENTHOL LEAVES (Patent) in rd. and 6d. packets.

POOROUS PLASTERS ON SCARLET CANTON FLANNEL.

MUSTARD LEAVES Thoroughly reliable.

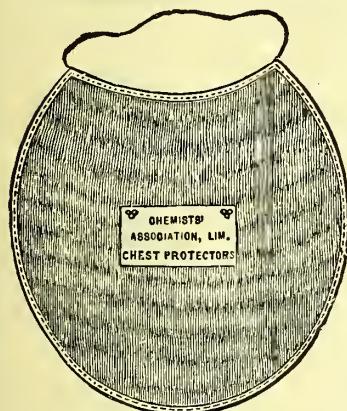
SELVEDGE BANDAGES Light, Porous, Elastic and Strong.

RIBBON PLASTERS IN RUBBER COMBINATION, on handsome spools. All widths.

Francis' Capsicum Leaves, Francis' Bronchial Protector, &c.

May be obtained from any Wholesale House.

CHEST PROTECTORS & RESPIRATORS.



CHEST PROTECTORS.

FEELT (Scarlet)—	No. 0	1	2	3	4	5	6
Single ..	5/-	6/3	7/8	9/-	11/6	15/-	20/- doz.
Double ..	11/6	14/-	18/-	22/-	26/6	35/-	44/- "
"The Eclipse" }	—	17/6	23/6	31/6	39/-	48/-	56/- "

NATURAL WOOL—

Single ..	5/6	6/9	8/6	10/-	12/6	16/6	22/- "
Double ..	12/6	15/6	20/-	24/-	29/-	39/-	48/6 "
"The Eclipse" }	—	19/3	26/-	34/6	43/-	53/-	62/- "

CHAMOIS & FLANNEL—

Single ..	5/3	8/2	11/-	12/10	15/3	19/-	— "
Double ..	—	19/-	23/9	29/6	36/-	46/-	— "
"The Eclipse" }	—	28/-	35/-	47/-	58/-	72/-	84/- "
(Vest Shape)							

SAMPLES ON APPLICATION.

Subject to Special Discounts as under:—

X	5 per cent. on orders of less than £5 worth.	
X	10 "	£10 worth and upwards.
X	15 "	£25 "
X	20 "	£50 "



RESPIRATORS (Non-corrodible Metallic).

LADIES' OR GENTLEMEN'S (as Illustration.)

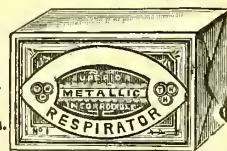
No.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Per doz.	7/6	11/6	13/3	19/-	22/-	28/-	42/-	47/-	53/-

All other kinds kept in Stock.

N.B.—A Mahogany Glass Show Case presented with first orders of not less than £2 assorted.

Subject to Discounts as under:—

5 per cent. for orders of less than £2 worth.	12½ per cent. for orders of £10 worth & upwards.
10 "	£5 worth & upwards.
20 per cent. for orders of £50 worth and upwards.	£25 "



THE CHEMISTS' ASSOCIATION, LIMITED,

Telegraphic Address—
"BEATROP LONDON."

CURTAIN ROAD, LONDON.

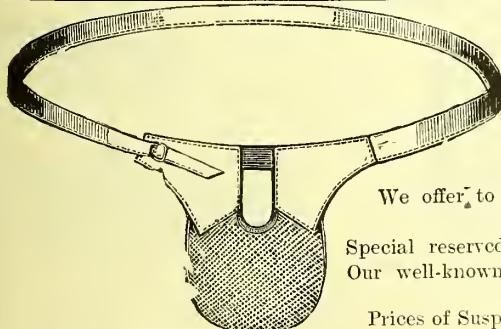
Telephone No.
11,391.

THE LIVERPOOL LINT CO.
MARK STREET MILLS, LIVERPOOL.

"HEALTH"

CHEST PROTECTORS

ARE WARMER, SOFTER, MORE ELASTIC, AND BETTER
FITTING THAN FELT, BEING WOVEN FROM BEST
LAMB'S WOOL ONLY.



SPECIALITIES

IN

SUSPENSORY BANDAGES.

We offer to the trade the largest and most saleable assortment in this line.

No better value in the market.

Special reserved patterns made for customers. All current patterns kept in stock. Our well-known pattern, as illustrated, supplied in twelve qualities, each boxed ready for sale.

Prices of Suspensory Bandages, from 3s. to 42s., subject to discounts on application.



Manufacturers—F. SCHUTZE & CO., 36a ALDERSGATE STREET, E.C.

Telegraphic Address:—"ODORATORS LONDON."

Price List of General Sundries on Application.

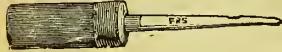
ENGLISH SASH TOOLS (Finest Quality).

No. 1 2											
Per doz. 1/8 2/											
No. 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12	Per doz. 2/8 3/3 4/5 4/6 6/9 8/6 10/6 13/16										
Per doz. 2/8 3/3 4/5 4/6 6/9 8/6 10/6 13/16											

RED BOUND SASH TOOLS (M Quality).

No. 1 2											
Per doz. 5/2 7/											
No. 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12	Per doz. 8/4 10/1 11/1 13/1 17/2 12/6 2/10 3/3 3/10										
Per doz. 8/4 10/1 11/1 13/1 17/2 12/6 2/10 3/3 3/10											
No. 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20	Per doz. 4/7 5/1 6/2 7/3 8/3 9/ 10/6 12/										
Per doz. 4/7 5/1 6/2 7/3 8/3 9/ 10/6 12/											

GROUND BRUSHES.



No. 82. Grey Centres. Round.

No. 4 3 2 1 0	8/	3/	4/	6/	8/	10/	12/
Per doz. 9/6 11/6 13/6 17/6 20/6 23/6 27/6 30/6							

Oval 1/- per doz. more.

DISTEMPER BRUSHES.



Oz. 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12							
Fibre, Per doz. 4/4 4/6 5/3 5/9 6/6 7/6 8/3							
Mixed " " 20/22/24/26/28/30/34/							
Hair " " 45/48/53/59/64/75/							

VARNISH OR ENAMEL (Hog Hair).



No. 44 In Tin and Plain Wood Handles.

(No. 66.)	1	1 1/2	2	inch
	3/	5/	7/	

No. 50. Ditto, Bevelled.

3/6 5/6 7/6

No. 55. Ditto, ditto, Super.

4/6 6/6 8/6

No. 66. In Tin and Polished Handles.

1 1/2 2 2 1/2 3 inch.

Per doz. 6/6 9/13/18/24/

FEATHER DUSTERS.



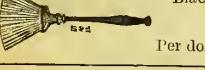
No. 1 2 4 6

Per doz. 3/6 5/10/6/

No. 8 9 10

Per doz. 10/12/6 3/6

PICTURE DUSTERS.

Black Japanned Handles.
White Hair.

No. 1 3

Per doz. 7/9/6 12/12/

SLIPPER DUSTER OR HEARTH.



Japanned Black Handles.

Black. White. or Yellow.

7/9/12/6. 8/12/ per doz.

HAIR BRUSHES (Ladies' or Gents').



Black, White, or Yellow.

4/6 8/14/20/26/36/40/44/

per doz.

CLOTH BRUSHES.



No. 2 3 4 5 6 7 14/3

4/6 6/8/6 13/15/17/8/6

CLOTH BRUSHES (Handled).



No. 20 120 22 230

Per doz. 15/6 20/24/36/

,, No. 1,12/; No. 2, 15/

HAIR BANISTER BRUSHES.



No. 1 2 3 4 5

Per doz. 3/9 4/3 4/9 7/9/6

,, No. 6 7 8 9 10

Per doz. 12/14/6 18/22/26/

W. B. FORDHAM & SONS, LIMITED,
TELEPHONE 7514.



SPECIAL OFFER.

No. 20. 1s. Badger Shaving Brushes, 1 dozen in
Handsome Counter Show-case.

Per case 6/9

HAIR BROOM HEADS.

No. 0	1	2	3	4
Per doz. 5/3	6/7	9/6	12/	

No. 6	7	8	9
Per doz. 15/	18/	21/	24/

No. 10	11	12	13
Per doz. 28/	34/	42/	50/

WHISK CARPET BROOMS.

Barrel.

No. 02	01	01	1 2
13/6	15/6	17/6	20/22/6

Per doz.



JAPD. WHISK BANISTERS (Super Quality).

No. 00	0	1	2	3
Per doz. 7/8	6/10	6/13	16/6	

No. 1x	2x
Per doz. 8/6	11/

SCRUBBING BRUSHES.

Union. Single Wing.

42	32	22	3	2
210	36	42	6	7/

Tufted or Double

Wing, 8/6 per doz.



STOVE BRUSHES (Special Lines).

Double Wing No. 27 28

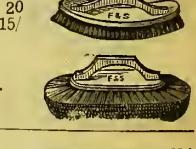
Per doz. 7/3 8/

Couvex No. 21 22

Per doz. 9/6 12/6

Oval, No. 24 25 26 8 20

Per doz. 3/9 4/6 6/5 8/ 15/



Porcupine, 8/ per doz.

SHOE BRUSHES.

No. 24 25 31 32

Per doz. 3/6 3/9 4/6 6/6

No. 3 12 15 16

Per doz. 7/8 6/12 17/

SPECIAL LINES (each set in box).

No. 40 71 41 42 43

Per doz. 4/8 8/3 6 13/ 16/

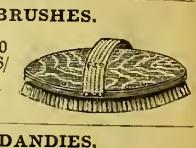
HORSE BRUSHES.

No. 10 20 30 40

Per doz. 10/ 18/6 26/ 36/

No. 35 52 521 522 120

9/ 9/ 10/ 16/



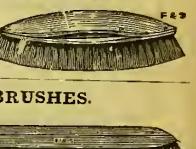
WHISK DANDIES.

No. 104 105 110 511

4/6 5/3 6/6 8/

No. 512 521 522 120

9/ 9/ 10/ 16/



SPOKE BRUSHES.

No. 0 1 2 3

7/6 8/6 12/15/6

No. 4 5 6

19/ 23/ 27/

SET BASS BROOM HEADS (Best Quality).

No. 000 00 0 1

Per doz. 6/3 7/6 8/6 10/6

No. 2 3 4 5

Per doz. 13/ 16/ 18/ 20/

SCAVENGERS.

No. 1,22/6 2, 27/ 3, 31/6

4, 34/6 5, 39/6 per doz.

Palmetto Fibre SCRUBBING BRUSHES.

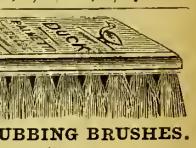
Duck Goose Alligator

4/3 5/9 6/6 per doz.

PALMETTO HORSE BRUSHES.

Anchor Pug Mastiff Ruf-and-Rdy

Per doz. 6/6 8/ 9 10/

36 TO 40 YORK ROAD,
KING'S CROSS,

LONDON, N.

The Chemist & Druggist

SUPPLEMENT.

Businesses Wanted
Businesses for Disposal
Premises to Let
Auction Sales

SATURDAY, FEB. 25, 1893.

Partnerships
Situations Vacant
Situations Wanted
Miscellaneous

A Copy of this Supplement is inserted in every number issued of "The Chemist and Druggist."

PLEASE NOTE.

ADVERTISEMENTS for this Supplement must be received at the Office, 42 Cannon Street, E.C., not later than **5 o'clock on Thursday Evenings**, for insertion in the current week's issue.

Advertisements must be prepaid. Remittances by post may be made in stamps, or by postal order made payable to "EDWARD HALSE," and crossed MARTIN'S BANK (LIMITED). To ensure prompt attention address all communications, endorsed "Supplement," to the PUBLISHER of "THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST."

OFFICES: 42 CANNON STREET, LONDON, E.C.

CHEMISTS' TRANSFERS.

MESSRS. ORRIDGE & CO., 32 LUDGATE HILL, E.C.
CHEMISTS' TRANSFER AGENTS,

May be consulted at their Offices on matters of SALE, PURCHASE, and VALUATION.

The business conducted by Messrs. ORRIDGE & Co. has been known as a Transfer Agency since the year 1846, and is well known to all the leading firms in the Trade. VENDORS have the advantage of obtaining an opinion on value derived from extensive experience, and are in most cases enabled to avoid an infinity of trouble by making a selection from a list of applicants for purchase, with the view of submitting confidential particulars to those alone who are most likely to possess business qualifications and adequate means for investment. PURCHASERS who desire early information regarding eligible opportunities for entering business will greatly facilitate their object by describing clearly the class of connection they wish to obtain.

1.—**LONDON LOCK-UP SHOP.**—First-class Business; returns nearly £1,500; handsomely-fitted shop and good stock; full particulars on application with reference.

2.—**LONDON, W.C.**—Good middle-class Retail and Dispensing Business; returns over £500 yearly; fairly fitted and good stock; valuation only required.

3.—**LONDON, EAST.**—Near the Docks.—Death vacancy; Retail and Prescribing Business; returns about £400 yearly, *with good profits*; the exors, being anxious for an early sale, will accept £150 or good offer.

4.—**LONDON.**—Good ready-money locality; Retail and Dispensing, of good-class; returns £500 yearly; well-fitted shop and good stock; an offer wanted; vendor retiring.

5.—**LONDON SUBURB, E.**—Good-class Family Business; Retail and Dispensing; returns over £1,000 yearly; convenient house and shop, with good stock; small garden attached; about £900 required.

6.—**NORFOLK.**—Through the illness of the vendor, very old-established good-class Business for immediate disposal; returns about £1,500 yearly; good roomy house; large business premises; valuation terms can be arranged if wished; about £1,200 probably required.

7.—**WEST OF ENGLAND.**—Good town; Mixed Business for immediate disposal; returns at present, under indifferent management, about £1,800 yearly, capable of being much increased; valuation terms can be arranged.

8.—**SOMERSET.**—Good town; first-class Retail and Dispensing Business; returns £500 yearly, capable of being much improved; well-fitted shop and good stock; about £500 required.

9.—**SUSSEX.**—Fashionable town; old-established business of first-class; very heavy business; vendor retiring; returns about £1,400; well-fitted shop, admirably situated for extensive first-class business; very good house, in thorough repair; about £1,400 or £1,500 required; full particulars on application.

10.—**SOMERSET.**—Fashionable locality; first-class Family Retail and Dispensing Business; returns £1,000 yearly; well-fitted shop and good stock; about £900 required; full particulars on application; good introduction will be given.

11.—**HOME COUNTIES.**—Large town; death vacancy; good-class Retail and Dispensing Business; returns at present, under management, about £750 yearly; good house attached; about £700 required, or valuation can be arranged; worth attention.

12.—**SURREY.**—Improving locality; Retail and Dispensing Business; returns over £1,000 yearly; large and well-fitted shop and good stock; about £950 required; full particulars on application.

13.—**SPECIALITY, VETERINARY.**—Can be worked in any town; average receipts about £900 yearly; *very profitable* and easily worked; investment required about £800 or £900, including stock. The business admits of a very large extension; vendor retiring in consequence of ill-health.

14.—**WEST OF ENGLAND.**—Watering-place; good-class Pharmacy; situated in a capital position; returns £560 yearly, *with first-class profits*; well-fitted shop and good stock; price about £475, or valuation if preferred.

Particulars of any of the above will be furnished on application.

N.B.—NO CHARGE TO PURCHASERS.

Other Businesses, Town and Country. Particulars free on application. Personal applicants receive Messrs. O. & Co.'s direct attention and advice, where required, free.

TERMS FOR VALUATION ON APPLICATION. APPOINTMENTS BY POST OR WIRE HAVE IMMEDIATE ATTENTION.
Messrs. ORRIDGE & Co. invite communications from COLONIAL and FOREIGN firms where business of a confidential nature requires the especial attention of a London Agent.

NOTICE.—Messrs. ORRIDGE & CO. have a large number of Businesses for Sale, suitable for Gentlemen with Small Capital. Full particulars on application.

ORRIDGE & CO., 32 Ludgate Hill, LONDON, E.C.

F. J. BRETT, VALUER, LEICESTER,

60 St. Stephen's Road.

References to principal London and Provincial Wholesale Houses, also to numerous clients throughout the United Kingdom.

BUSINESSES THOROUGHLY INVESTIGATED FOR BUYERS. 20 YEARS' EXPERIENCE.
NO CHARGE TO BUYERS.

STOCKTAKING UNNECESSARY.—Stocktaking is always dreaded by Chemists, and with a competent Valuer it is not necessary.

F. J. BRETT is prepared to estimate or to value entire stocks as they stand with little or no inconvenience to ordinary business, and has repeatedly done so with entire satisfaction to those adopting this mode.

STOCKS AND FIXTURES BOUGHT FOR CASH.

YORKS.—Returns £700; net profit, £250; valuation, £500 to £600; part can remain. **SUFFOLK.**—Returns £870; good-class Retail, with excellent Proprietaries; price £750. **SCARBOROUGH.**—Returns £350; can be doubled by personal attention; price £200, or valuation. **SUSSEX.**—Dispensing and Light Retail; returns £500 to £600; price £400; rent £30.

STAFFS.—Returns £500; Retail, Prescribing, and Dispensing; no monopoly; price £400, or valuation.

MESSRS. BERDOE & CO.

CHEMISTS' TRANSFER AGENTS & VALUERS,

30 JEWRY STREET, ALDGATE, E.C.

Established 1870.

VALUATIONS and TRANSFERS conducted in any part of the United Kingdom. Over 20 years' practical experience.

NO CHARGE TO PURCHASERS.

Messrs. BERDOE & CO. are in immediate want of genuine Businesses requiring an investment of £500 to £3,000 cash.

1. KENT.—Occupying a capital position in a good market town, very old-established Light Retail, Dispensing, and Prescribing Business; no heavy trade; large handsome premises, well fitted, and heavily stocked; convenient and roomy house, with large garden; returns over £2,000; net profit over £600; price about £1,800; personally inspected.

2. YORKSHIRE.—A good-class Family, Retail, Dispensing, and Prescribing Business; changed hands once in 50 years; returns £800; has done £1,400; large double-fronted shop, convenient 10-roomed house; low rent on lease; selling through illness; price £650, or valuation of stock and fixtures; personally inspected.

3. NORFOLK.—In one of the best market towns in the county, a good-class Family Retail, Dispensing, and Prescribing Business; returning £1,500 at good prices; steadily increasing; not much opposition; good house and premises; best position in the town; satisfactory reasons for leaving; price £1,200, or valuation can be arranged.

4. EAST COAST.—Good-class Light Retail and Dispensing Business; returns £600; well-fitted shop in main thoroughfare; selling through old age; capable of increase; price £420.

5. WEST OF ENGLAND.—Old-established Retail, Dispensing, and Prescribing Business; returns £850; double-fronted shop, well fitted and heavily stocked; large house, with good garden; price £650, or offer.

6. GLOUCESTERSHIRE.—Market town; Retail, Dispensing, and Prescribing Business, returning nearly £550; good prices; rent low; good 9-roomed house; modern shop, well fitted and stocked; price £375.

7. LONDON, N.—In a rapidly increasing good-class suburb; returns £1,100; low rent; good house; large garden; 21 years' lease; stock and fixtures worth £850; price £950; month's trial behind counter.

8. LONDON, S.E.—Unopposed Retail and Prescribing Business; all cash, returning £420; net profit nearly £200; good house; nice garden; side entrance; price £300.

9. CITY.—Retail and Prescribing Business, making a net profit of over £300 a year, after paying all expenses; price £550; good introduction given; strictest investigation courted.

Messrs. Berdoe & Co., 30 Jewry Street, Aldgate, E.C.

BUSINESSES FOR DISPOSAL.

3s. 6d. for fifty words; 6d. for every 10 words beyond.

LIVERPOOL.—A purely Dispensing Business in a fashionable suburb; no heavy trade; returns £800 per annum; good house and shop; on lease at low rent. Apply, "Veritas," e/o Messrs. H. Gilbertson & Sons, St. Andrew's Street, London.

NORFOLK. A Family and Dispensing Business in Seaport and Agricultural town for disposal, immediately; returns £750; rent £45; large shop, 7-roomed house, private entrance. R. B., Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

YORKSHIRE.—A Dispensing and Retail Business; good reasons for selling; to a suitable man an introduction can be given, and payments arranged at such intervals as will be convenient. Address, B., Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

LONDON, S.W.—A Branch Retail and Prescribing Business, in good working-class neighbourhood, under manager; owner unable to give proper supervision; price £165; every information given, and trial allowed to intending *bond-fide* purchaser. Advise appointment, "Chemist," 52 Grandison Road, S.W.

CROCKER & CO.

SOLE PROPRIETORS—

Mr. WILLIAM JUDD and Mr. ALFRED MANNERS,
Trade Valuers, Transfer Agents, and Accountants,
15 WALBROOK, E.C.

Having numerous inquiries for good-class Country Businesses, they invite communications from intending vendors.

NO CHARGE IS MADE UNLESS A SALE IS EFFECTED.
CATHEDRAL TOWN.—Old-established Dispensing Business, with a good house; returns £900; price £700.

YORKSHIRE.—Old-established Retail Business, with Gilbey's Agency; returns over £1,600; price £800 or valuation.

MIDLANDS.—Dispensing and Prescribing, at full prices; established 60 years; vendor retiring; returns £550; price £450.

LONDON, N.—Family and Dispensing, with valuable Proprietaries; good house; returns £700; price £650; specially recommended.

NO CHARGE TO PURCHASERS.

VALUATIONS A SPECIALITY. TERMS ON APPLICATION.

BUSINESSES FOR DISPOSAL—Cont.

A GENUINE old-established Retail Drng Business, on a main road, within 5 miles of London; commanding shop, and convenient house; low rent; ill-health sole and only cause of leaving; exceptional opportunity. Particulars of "Chemists," e/o Willows, Francis & Butler, 101 High Holborn, London, W.C.

BIRMINGHAM.—Thickly populated; a genuine Prescribing and Light Retail, returning £550 with only partial attention, and increasing; considerable Proprietaries; no Patents; price £275. "Prescriber," Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

MIDLANDS.—Old established Retail and Dispensing Business; situated in the principal position of important market town; the pharmacy is handsomely fitted; returns £750; price to an immediate purchaser £650. Address, "Bonâ Fide," Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

N.E.—An old-established Retail and Prescribing Business, with valuable Proprietaries stocked by the Trade; large house, shop, and garden; lease; low rent; returns average over £400, at large profits; could be much increased; good opening for Dentistry; price £250; part can remain. Apply, O. C. Kent, Esq., 103 Cheapside.

CASH Retail, Prescribing, and Agricultural Business for immediate sale, cheap; good corner shop, well-fitted; large populous district, best high road; returns under assistant £400 to £500; scope for increase; splendid opening for Dentistry; proprietor unable to give personal attention, reason for sale. Particulars from Scholes, Chemist, Duffield Road, Derby.

LONDON (Northern Suburb).—Exceptional opportunity; for immediate disposal, in a thickly populated neighbourhood; business has been much neglected, is now rapidly improving; locality warrants great increase in the hands of an energetic man; sole cause of disposal want of capital; incoming about £300; letters only. R. Hall, 513 Caledonian Road, N.

BERKS. To be sold, under exceptional circumstances, a Retail and Dispensing Business (vendor being unable to give it personal supervision); returns, under Assistant, about £3 to £4 per week; can be largely extended by personal attention of the principal; full particulars on application; price required about £100, or valuation if wished. Apply, Messrs. Orridge & Co., 32 Ludgate Hill, London, E.C.

BUSINESSES WANTED.

3s. 6d. for fifty words; 6d. for every 10 words beyond.

SHOULD this catch the eye of any Chemist wishing to sell, now's the time, as Advertiser wishes to meet with a good genuine light Retail and Dispensing Business, returning about £1,200; good house with small garden preferred; cash ready; no agents. Address, "Cachon," Messrs. Meggeson & Co., Miles Lane, Upper Thames Street, E.C.

ADVERTISER would be glad to hear from any Chemist wishing to dispose of a good Retail and Dispensing Business, within about 80 miles of London, returning from £800 to £1,000 a year; a good house indispensable; cash to invest £1,250 and security could be given for another £500. Andrews, Chemist, Hoe Street, Walthamstow.

APPRENTICESHIPS.

APPRENTICE.—Wanted, a well-educated, gentlemanly youth, as above; every facility given for acquiring a thorough knowledge of the business; comfortable home; premium. Apply to D. Kingan, Pharmacist, 63 Lupus Street, S.W.

APPRENTICE wanted by F. B. Wride, Chemist, Southampton; moderate premium; exceptional facilities for study and business education; preferable, one having passed the Preliminary or equivalent; comfortable home; moderate hours; references exchanged.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Cont.

DISPENSER (Surgeon or Chemist); whole or part time; unqualified, but competent and experienced; references. E. Howe, Teanford, Stoke-on-Trent.

EXPERIENCED Assistant (unqualified); aged 30; 5 ft. 8 in.; good Extractor; Wholesale preferred. Reast, c/o Clarkson, 31 Prufalgar Street, Burley.

MANAGER or Senior: qualified; experienced Prescriber and Extractor; married; good references. Walker, 9 Clemenson Street, Salford, Manchester.

BRANCH Managership, or position of trust, by registered Chemist of 30 years' experience. 113/35, Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

ASSISTANT (23); good-class business; Liverpool preferred; qualified; London and Country experience; outdoors. "None," 351 Newcastle Street, Burslem.

ASSISTANT; aged 21; good references and experience; passed Medical Preliminary; Edinburgh or large city preferred. "Alpha," 1 Fleming Place, Maryport.

AS Manager, or otherwise; early in March; qualified; over 20 years' good and varied experience; successful as Branch Manager. Jones, 19 Broad Street, Blaenavon.

DRUGS, Essences.—Traveller desires re-engagement; Northern Counties and Ireland; good connection; well known. "Moschus," Commercial Hotel, Falsgrave, Scarborough.

AS Assistant or Manager; qualified; 18 years' experience; married; abstainer; good references (past and present); photo if required. A. P. S., 7 Holker Street, Keighley.

MANAGER, Trustees or Widow; long experience; qualified; married; middle-aged; Mixed or Agricultural business preferred. Atkinson, Skellingthorpe, Lincoln.

WANTED, engagement by the day, week, or month; Minor; reliable; town or country; disengaged. 114/30, Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

AS Manager or Senior, with view to purchase in a year or two; qualified; married; aged 42; disengaged. 113/2, Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

PART-TIME engagement wanted, alternate mornings and evenings; in or near Ramsgate; or would act as Locum-Tenens. Address, M. Dale, 8 Hatfield Terrace, Ramsgate.

TRAVELLER, with very large and varied experience with Chemists and Doctors, requires re-engagement; Drug-house preferred. "Major," 41 Chichester Road, Kingston, Portsmouth.

ASSISTANT to Chemist and Dentist; well up in Surgical work and knowledge of Mechanical Dentistry; expert operator; aged 27. Address, "Forceps," Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

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ALFRED A. MILLWARD, Clerk, Vestry Hall, Finsbury Road, N.W., February 22, 1893.

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AND THE VITALISING CONSTITUENT—Phosphorus: the whole combined in the form of a Syrup with a SLIGHTLY ALKALINE REACTION.

IT DIFFERS IN ITS EFFECTS FROM ALL ANALOGOUS PREPARATIONS, and it possesses the important properties of being pleasant to the taste, easily borne by the stomach, and harmless under prolonged use.

IT HAS GAINED A WIDE REPUTATION, particularly in the treatment of Pulmonary Tuberculosis, Chronic Bronchitis, and other affections of the respiratory organs. It has also been employed with much success in various nervous and debilitating diseases.

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The prescribed dose produces a feeling of buoyancy, and removes depression and melancholy; *hence the preparation is of great value in the treatment of mental and nervous affections.* From the fact also that it exerts a double tonic influence, and induces a healthy flow of the secretions, its use is indicated in a wide range of diseases.

NOTICE—CAUTION.

The success of Fellows' Syrup of Hypophosphites has tempted certain persons to offer imitations of it for sale. Mr. Fellows, who has examined samples of several of these, FINDS THAT NO TWO OF THEM ARE IDENTICAL, and that all of them differ from the original in composition, in freedom from acid reaction, in susceptibility to the effects of oxygen when exposed to light or heat, IN THE PROPERTY OF RETAINING THE STRYCHNINE IN SOLUTION, and in the medicinal effects.

As these cheap and inefficient substitutes are frequently dispensed instead of the genuine preparation, physicians are earnestly requested, when prescribing the Syrup, to write "Syr. Hypophos. FELLOWS."

As a further precaution, it is advisable that the Syrup should be ordered in the original bottles (4/- or 7/-): the distinguishing marks which the bottles (and the wrappers surrounding them) bear can then be examined, and the genuineness—or otherwise—of the contents thereby proved.

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WHY SHOULD THE "McK. & R." PILLS BE PRESCRIBED?

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5. Because the coating of *pure transparent gelatine* preserves the contents from oxidation.
6. Because they are always soluble, and the contents soft and quickly disintegrated.

LIST OF PRINCIPAL CAPSULED PILLS.

Aloes, all the B.P. combinations	5 gr.	Laxative, Vegetable—	
Aloes, Dilute (Dr. Hall Dinner Pill).	4 gr.	Res. Podoph.	Ext. Coloc. Ce. 1 gr.
Aloes Barb.	Pulv. Ext. Glycyrrh.	Ext. Hyosc.	Jalapæ
Saposin Pulv.	Theriaca, & 1 gr.	Ext. Tarax, & 1-4 gr.	Res. Leptand. & 1-2 gr.
Aloes and Nux Vomica—		Ol. Menth. Pip.	
Aloes Soc. 1½ gr. | Ext. Nucis Vom. ½ gr.		Mercury, Biniodide	1-16 gr.
Alein	½, ¼, ½, 1 gr.	Mercury, Proto-iodide	1-20, 1-16, 1-8, 1-4 gr.
Alein, various combinations.		N.B.—Made from the absolutely pure <i>yellow</i> impalpable powder, free from mercury and from biniodide. So-called "green" proto-iodide contains uncombined mercury.	
Anti-Dyspepsia (Fethergill)—		Mercury with Chalk	1 gr.
Strychnine ½ gr. | Pulv. Ipecac. 2-3 gr.		Morphine Muriate	1-8, 1-4 gr.
Pulv. Piper Nig. 1 ½ gr. | Ext. Gent. 1 gr.		Nitro-Glycerine	1-200, 1-100, 1-50 gr.
Arsenious Acid	1-20, 1-50 gr.	Opium	1 gr.
Asafoetida, U.S. and B.P.	5 gr.	Opium and Camphor	1 gr.
Atropine	1-100, 1-300 gr.	Opii Pulv. 1 gr. | Camphoræ	2 gr.
Blue Pill, B.P.	1, 2, 3, 5 gr.	Pepsin, Pure	1 gr.
Blue Pill, with Calecyth and Hyosciam.	5 gr.	Phosphorus	1-100, 1-50, 1-30 gr.
Calcium Sulphide	1-10, 1-4, 1-2, 1 gr.	N.B.—In no kind of Pill are the advantages of the "McK. & R." method better exemplified or more in request. No other brand of Phosphorus Pills is equally reliable for the administration of the unoxidised medicament.	
Calomel, Calecyth, and Hyosc.	5 gr.	Phosphorus and Iron—	
Calomel Co., B.P.	5 gr.	Phosphor. Pur. 1-50 gr. | Ferr. Redact. 2 gr.	
Camphor and Hyosciam.	2 gr.	Phosphorus, Iron, and Quinine—	
Camphoræ. .... | Ext. Hyosc., & 1 gr.		Phosphor. Pur. 1-100 gr. | Ferri Carb. 1 gr.	
Cannabis Indica	1-4, 1-2 gr.	Quinines Sulph. 1 gr.	
Cascara Sagrada	3 gr.	Phosphorus and Nux Vomica—	
Cathartic Comp., U.S.P.		Phosphor. Pur. 1-50 gr. | Ext. Nucis Vom. 1-4 gr.	
Ext. Jalap 1 gr. | Hyd. Subchlor. 1 gr.		Phosphorus and Quinine—	
Ext. Coloc. Co. 1 ½ gr. | Gambog. 1-4 gr.		Phosphor. Pur. 1-50 gr. | Quinines Sulph. 1 gr.	
N.B.—The ready solubility of the "McK. & R." Pills is readily proved by taking a dose of these.		Phosphorus and Valerianate of Zinc—	
Calecyth Comp., B.P.	4, 6 gr.	Phosphor. Pur. 1-50 gr. | Zinci Valer. 1 gr.	
Calecyth, other combinations.		Picrotoxin	1-80 gr.
Copaiha Compound—		Podophylin	1-8, 1-4, 1-2 gr.
Cubeba Pulv. 2 gr. | Mass. Copaih. 1 gr.		Quinine, Bisulphate	1-4, 1-2, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 gr.
Ferr. Sulph. Exsic. 1-2 gr. | Tereb. Venst. 1 ½ gr.		Quinine, Sulphate	1-4, 1-2, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 gr.
Cerresine Sublimate	1-30, 1-20, 1-10 gr.	Quiniae Co. (Anti-Malarial).	
Croton Oil	1-2 gr.	Largely prescribed in America with excellent results.	
Diuretic—		Rhubarb Comp., B.P.	5 gr.
Ext. Buchu, Potass. Nitrat. 1 gr.		Rhubarb with Blue Pill	5 gr.
Soillæ Pulv. 1-2 gr.		Salicylic Acid	2, 5 gr.
Emmenagogue—		Soap Comp., B.P.	5 gr.
Ferr. Sulph. Exsic. 1-2 gr.		Squill Comp., B.P.	5 gr.
Thus, American 1-2 gr.		Strophanthus	1-20, 1-4 gr.
Aloes Socot. 1-2 gr.		Strychnine	1-50 gr.
Ergotin	3 gr.	Tonic Lazatrine (Fethergill)—	
N.B.—Each Pill = 30 gr. ergot or 30 ms. fl. extract. This form is more reliable and uniform in effect and more agreeable than the liquid preparations.		Quinines Sulph. 2-3 gr. | Ferri Redact.	
Enzymin	2, 3 gr.	Strychn. 1-30 gr. | Ext. Bellad., & 1-4 gr.	
Iodoform and Iodoform with Iron.	1 gr.	Valerianates, Iron, Quinine, and Zinc.	
Ipecac.	1-4, 5 gr.	Warburg's Tincture and the same without Aloes.	
Ipecac. Ce.	5 gr.	Each Pill = 1 fl. drm. of the Tincture.	
Ipecac. and Squill, B.P.	5 gr.	Zinc Phosphide	1-4, 1-2 gr.
Iron Pill, B.P. Add.	3, 5 gr.	Zinc Valerianate.	1 gr.
Iron Arseniate.	1-8 gr.		
Iron reduced by Hydrogen (Quevenne).	1, 4 gr.		
Iron and Quinine Citrate	2 gr.		

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THE KEPLER SOLUTION OF COD LIVER OIL IN MALT EXTRACT.

FOR years the problem of rendering Cod Liver Oil palatable has been the bugbear of pharmacy. The preparation of Emulsions was the first stepping-stone to



success; these, however, were proved by experience to be found wanting in therapeutic efficiency. Although the fat at time of swallowing was finely subdivided,

richest force-producing and tissue-forming elements of any food that can be obtained. The *rationale* of the Kepler Solution is obvious. The fat is administered in a state ready for immediate assimilation; and in conjunction with the force-giving and fattening properties of the oil we have the desirable digestive assistance rendered by the diastase, while the albuminoids and natural vitalising phosphates act as a food for muscle, brain, and bone.

SALIENT POINTS.

This preparation is palatable, and easily digested. It assists the digestion of farinaceous foods. It promotes the thorough assimilation of starch. It is an ideal food in scrofula, rickets, and consumption.

It is recognised as a highly nutritious food.

The Kepler Solution of Cod Liver Oil is readily taken by children and invalids who are unable to take the oil itself, or in emulsion.

The Kepler Solution does not cause eructations or excite nausea.

When there is a rapid tissue metamorphosis the Kepler Solution of Cod Liver Oil is an admirable fuel for the system, maintaining nutrition and protecting the tissues against the ravages of the tubercle bacilli.

On account of the large amount of *diastase* present, the Kepler Extract of Malt is a useful digestive; it is soothing to the stomach and intestines, and tends to maintain a healthy condition of the digestive functions.

When the Kepler Solution of Cod Liver Oil is ingested it acts as a soothing agent. In irritable

"THE KEPLER SOLUTION IS AN IDEAL FORM FOR THE ADMINISTRATION OF FAT."
(*British Medical Journal.*)

yet during its sojourn in the stomach it was melted by the warmth of the body, and the globules coalesced, forming a complete mass, causing eructations and exciting nausea. Such being the case, we resolved to test the capabilities of the Kepler Malt Extract as a SOLVENT for Cod Liver Oil, and with the aid of centrifugal motion, induced by machinery, the oil was perfectly dissolved in the Malt Extract. Further, it was found that this Solution, being made in an albuminous body, is not acted upon by the gastric secretion, so it passes through the pylorus to be digested by the pancreatic ferments and is perfectly absorbed. This preparation, therefore, does not cause eructations of the oil, it does not excite nausea, and is PALATABLE. The Kepler Malt Extract itself is a rich diastatic food, and assists in the digestion of farinaceous matters. In this Solution are contained the

conditions of the gastric mucous membrane, the oil remains in solution in the Malt Extract until it passes through the pylorus, and is then readily digested and completely assimilated.

Many foods are obtainable which are recommended on account of the *nitrogenous* matter contained in them. This is not the case with the Kepler preparations. We do not introduce it to the medical profession as a vegetable beef-tea, because the *real* article is superior to any imitation possible. Although the Kepler preparations contain as large a percentage of nitrogenous material as any similar preparation, they are recommended chiefly as an abundant source of carbo-hydrates, and in the case of the Kepler Solution, of carbo-hydrates and assimilable fat.—Supplied to the trade in $\frac{3}{4}$ -lb. and $1\frac{1}{2}$ -lb. bottles at 20/- and 36/- per dozen.

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SHIPPER'S ISSUE.

On March 18 THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST will be specially circulated amongst the merchant shippers of the United Kingdom, a class of traders who have come to look forward to this issue, and who file it for reference when executing indentures. For these reasons the issue is one of special value to advertisers who wish to do business with shippers; and we would advise them to make early application to the Publisher for space.

POST-CARD COMPETITION.

It will be seen from page 265 of this issue that we invite subscribers and their assistants and members of their families to tell us which seven of the valentines printed in this issue they consider the best. The selection should preferably be arranged in order of merit, and we shall give a guinea for the post-card which most nearly corresponds with the order of voting.

Summary.

WE give some further particulars of the disagreement which has resulted in Professor T. E. Thorpe cutting his connection with the Institute of Chemistry.

SODA-WATER without soda and baking-powder containing alum are substances which have been brought before magistrates under the Sale of Food and Drugs Act this week.

WE print a further selection of comments upon the decision in the chlorodyne case. Medical and lay journals approve, and the grocers' organs disapprove, of the decision.

In an Irish Pharmacy Act prosecution, the Magistrates amended the summons, whereby they were enabled to bring the case under section 15 of the 1890 Act, and then to impose a nominal fine only.

AMONG the legal cases reported this week an interesting one comes from the Sheffield County Court, where a chemist compels the Guardians of that city to pay his charges for certain drugs supplied.

MR. HILL, the Assistant-Secretary to the Pharmaceutical Society, has been to Glasgow lecturing to the Association there on the Society which he represents. Mr. Hill's lecture, of which we give an abstract, dealt largely with the evolution of pharmacy law, and it followed the lines of the book published by us.

SEVERAL favourable company reports are mentioned in this issue. Brunner, Mond & Co. pay 50 per cent. to their ordinary shareholders (and propose to raise their capital to 2,000,000!). W. B. Fordham & Sons 10 per cent., Price's Patent Candle Company 25s. per 16*l.* share, and the Sanitas Company 15 per cent.

AT the Birmingham Association, Mr. John Barclay, B.Sc., has described a scheme for the standardisation of belladonna preparations. He proposes to start with an alcohol extract of the root containing 3 per cent. of alkaloids, and to use this for the accepted medicinal preparations. The paper was favourably and well discussed.

WE report at considerable length the summing-up of Mr. Justice Mathew in the libel action brought by Dr. Tibbits, whose pamphlet on the Harness electro-therapeutic belts was criticised by the *Electrical Review*. The Judge's view was evidently strongly in favour of the defendants, and the verdict was promptly given in their favour with costs, against Dr. Tibbits.

OUR Paris correspondent has visited a new cutting drug-store—*La Grande Pharmacie* is the French way of putting it—and tells what he saw and heard there. An assistant of Berthelot's has been rather severely burnt on the face by the explosion of a bottle of sulphuric acid, and, unfortunately, he dipped his face in a basin of alcohol afterwards, which made matters worse.

AT the meeting of the Chemical Society last week a number of applicants for the fellowship were blackballed. It was announced that Professor H. E. Armstrong would be the next president, and that Professor Dunstan would succeed him as an honorary secretary. Several papers were read. A special meeting of the Society was held on Monday, when Professor T. E. Thorpe delivered a lecture on Kopp, Liebig's pupil and co-worker.

AN interesting account of "Vegetable and Animal Parasites" was given by Mr. A. H. McConnell, at the Chemists' Assistants' Association, and in our report are concise particulars of the fluke which produces liver-rot in sheep, the tapeworm, and several vegetable parasites, including the potato fungus and ergot of rye, to which are added particulars of disease-producing bacteria.

TWO post-card competitions are reported upon this week, and a third proposed. The awards in the Anecdote Competition are made, four competitors getting 10s. 6*d.* each. Over 100 valentines to advertisers were sent in reply to our second competition, and we manage to print nearly eighty of these. We now invite competitors to send us post-cards, selecting from these the seven best. On this vote the awards will be made, and another prize awarded.

English News.

The Editor is obliged to correspondents who send local newspapers containing items of interest to the trade. He will be further obliged if such paragraphs be marked in all cases.

An Open Verdict.

At an inquest held at Liverpool on Thursday of last week concerning the death of Mrs. Mary J. Toplis, who, it was alleged, died from the effects of an illegal operation performed by herself, it was stated that the deceased had obtained some medicine from Mr. S. Stephenson, pharmaceutical chemist, of Kensington, Liverpool. The result of the analysis of the medicine was described by Mr. Edward Davies, analytical chemist, as follows:—Nearly 1 oz. of thick yellowish liquid, the chief ingredients of which were acetic acid, hydrochloric acid, sulphuric acid, ammonia, and magnesia. This would be a solution of acetate of iron, with probably sulphate of magnesia and sulphate or chloride of ammonia. The only active substance was the acetate of iron, which was a Pharmacopœia preparation. The dose in the Pharmacopœia was from 5 to 30 minims, but one dose of this medicine (two tablespoonfuls) would contain 141 minims; that was four-and-a-half times the maximum dose of the Pharmacopœia.

Mr. Stephenson, pharmaceutical chemist, Kensington, from whom the medicine was obtained, made a statement. He said he did not know Mrs. Toplis, and if he ever saw her it must have been when she was with a Mrs. Curwen, who was supplied with an iron mixture. Cross-examined, the witness said this was one of the mildest preparations of iron. There was not a large trade done in this medicine, nor did he sell a large quantity of it to women in the neighbourhood. It was supplied for natural and not unlawful purposes. It was not true that he sold dozens of bottles a week. The Coroner pointed out the serious nature of the case and its public importance, and the jury, after considering the matter in private, returned an open verdict.

Company Dividends.

The half-yearly ordinary general meeting of the shareholders in Brunner, Mond & Co. (Limited), Northwich, was held on Monday at the Law Association Rooms, Liverpool. Mr. John T. Brunner, M.P., Chairman, presided over a large attendance. The report stated that there was a balance to the credit of profit-and-loss account on the working of the half-year ended December 31 of 267,092*l.* 16*s.* 2*d.*, which, with the amount of 76,518*l.* 2*s.* 8*d.* brought forward, made a total of 343,610*l.* 18*s.* 10*d.* A dividend at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum upon preference shares, and one at the rate of 50 per cent. on ordinary shares, free of income-tax, was declared. The retiring directors, Mr. Henry Brunner, Mr. Forgan, and Mr. Galloway, were re-elected. An extraordinary general meeting was afterwards held, when it was proposed that the nominal capital should be increased to 2,000,000*l.* by the creation of new shares. The Chairman said he thought they were justified in asking to be empowered to issue up to 2,000,000*l.* when the directors considered it to be for their interest. In answer to questions he stated that the balance on present shares would first be called up. A confirmatory meeting is to be held on March 16.

Price's Patent Candle Company (Limited) state that the profit of the company for 1892 was about 65,000*l.*, to which must be added the balance brought from 1891, making together about 72,100*l.* After deducting the dividend paid in September last, appropriating 12,500*l.* for depreciation, and placing 5,000*l.* to a reserve fund, there will remain about 31,100*l.*, out of which the directors recommend a dividend of 12*s.* 6*d.* per share, making a distribution of 1*l.* 5*s.* per 16*s.* share for the year, leaving about 7,700*l.* to be carried forward.

The directors of W. B. Fordham & Sons (Limited), after making provision for depreciation, &c., recommend a dividend of 12*s.* per cent. per annum for the half-year ended December 31, tax free, making, with the interim dividend of

7*½* per cent. per annum already paid, 10 per cent. for the year, the uniform rate paid since the incorporation of the company, carrying forward 1,490*l.*

At a meeting of the directors of the Sanitas Co. (Limited), held on February 16, the directors resolved to place to the reserve a sum equal to 2*½* per cent. on the paid-up capital of the company and to recommend the payment of a final dividend of 5 per cent., together with a bonus of 5 per cent., making, with the interim dividend already paid, a total distribution for the year of 15 per cent.

A Chemist's Dental Manager.

At the Wigan Borough Police Court, on February 16, Henry Keeling, a dentist, was charged with embezzling several sums of money belonging to Mr. Jonathan Phillips (Mayor of Wigan), chemist and dentist. The Town Clerk (Mr. Arthur Smith) prosecuted, and Mr. Lees defended. It was explained that prisoner acted in the capacity of manager of the dental department of Mr. Phillips's business. He had been in the employ of Mr. Phillips from 1890 up to January 18 of the present year, and he received a salary of 2*l.* per week and 3 per cent. commission on money received. On July 9, Mrs. Ollershaw paid prisoner four guineas, and he had not yet accounted for the money. On June 27 he gave Mrs. Bromilow a receipt for three guineas, but that had not been accounted for to Mr. Phillips. A further sum was paid by a Mrs. Needles of 12*s.* 6*d.* Mr. Lees proceeded to examine Mr. Phillips as to an agreement not to practise in Wigan under a penalty of 100*l.* Witness admitted having requested prisoner to be bound in 100*l.* not to practise in Wigan and district. A witness named Ollershaw was called, and prisoner pleaded guilty to having received 4*l.*, and having omitted payment, having forgotten. The Magistrates adjourned, and, returning, said they had carefully considered the case, and, owing to his previous good character, prisoner would be ordered to pay costs and appear for judgment in twelve months. He would be bound in his own recognisances. The decision was received with applause.

A Startling Confession.

Mrs. Ives, wife of a Redruth chemist, was arrested on Saturday on her own confession of having murdered her child. She was confined four months ago, and has since been in weak health and much depressed. She startled the household on Saturday morning by leaving her bed, coming downstairs fully dressed, and exclaiming that she had killed her baby. This she repeated several times, and the child was found dead in bed, where it had previously been left by the side of its mother quite well. No marks of violence were found on the body, and the only evidence at present of foul play is the statement of the mother.

The Doctor's Bread-and-butter.

At the Maldon County Court, on February 15, before Deputy-Judge Cooper Wylde, Henry Lawrence Farrer, a herbalist, sought to recover 1*l.* 4*s.* 6*d.* for medicine supplied to Ebenezer Finch.

Mr. F. H. Bright, who appeared for the defendant, pointed out that under sec. 32 of 21 Vict., chap. 90, the plaintiff, not being a registered medical practitioner, could not claim.

His Honour upheld this view, and gave judgment accordingly.

On Mr. Bright asking for costs, which were granted, the plaintiff remarked that he thought it very hard that, after having supplied the defendant with medicine, he should be unable to get his money, and then have costs entered against him.

His Honour: I don't think it is at all hard. You are taking the bread-and-butter out of the doctor's mouth. (Laughter.)

The Lom-Bards Society.

The first invitation-concert of this Society was held at the Daniel Lambert Hotel, Ludgate Hill, E.C., on Friday, February 17. Mr. W. Ralph Dodd occupied the chair. After the usual opening by the accompanist, Mr. Warren sang "By the Fountain" in capital style, and Mr. F. W. Tullett ably rendered "The Soldier's Song." Mr. A. E. Bradbury followed with "The Story of a Kiss," and Mr. F. Andrews received an ovation for the charming Inter-

mezzo from "Cavalleria Rusticana," given as a concertina solo. But the chief honours of the evening were carried off by Mr. Sadleur Brown, whose fine tenor voice was heard to great advantage in "Didst thou but know" and "Margarita." The duet "A Night in Venice," in which he also sang, with Master McEvoy, was also received with enthusiasm. Master McEvoy gave "The Boatman's Song" in a delightfully quaint manner, which made him at once a favourite with all; and his rendering of "La Serenata," with violin obbligato by Mr. F. W. Tullett, was generally admired. The Chairman brought the proceedings to a close with some remarks appreciative of the services of the honorary secretary, Mr. Herbert Brown, who had got up the concert.

The Lom-Bards are composed of past and present employés of Messrs. Allen & Hanburys.

Robbing a Chemist.

A daring robbery was lately perpetrated at the residence of Mr. J. Stainer, chemist, Sandgate Road, Folkestone. About noon a man of gentlemanly appearance entered the hall-passage and made his way un molested to a bedroom three floors up. On coming down he left the premises by the passage-door, but not before a glimpse of the intruder was caught by Mr. Stainer, who happened to be in the shop at the time. On searching the upper rooms, it was discovered that a small box containing jewellery had been abstracted from a bedroom on the third floor. The box was subsequently discovered empty on the Lees. The matter is in the hands of the police.

An Unconsumable Title.

On Sunday evening last the premises of Mr. F. Crossling, chemist and druggist, of Shields Road, Newcastle, were discovered to be on fire. The fire-brigade was speedily at work, but the shop is an utter wreck; for, being spacious and high, it gave the flames a chance to do their work with great rapidity. We are glad to learn that Mr. Crossling is insured. The front of the damaged premises shows the single word "chemist" untouched by the fire—a mark of respect for which pharmacy should be duly grateful.

The Doctor's Dispenser.

The following advertisement is cut from the *Newcastle Chronicle* of February 18:—

G ROOM.—Experienced Young Man, married, who can dispense, correspond, make and collect accounts, desires Re-engagement: good driver; abstainer; testimonials.—Address letters Box E 46, Chronicle Office.

This experienced young man is surely too modest. Why can he not attend patients, wait at table, and teach the children, in addition to his other occupations?

A Stock of Poisons.

The evidence at a Coroner's inquest in Chelsea, which has just closed, regarding the death of a young country girl who had been living with a widower, shows that the man kept a stock of dangerous medicines, such as ergot, prussic acid, strichnine, arsenic, &c. The girl got hold of a bottle of arsenic (apparently Fowler's solution), and drank the contents, from which she died. The stock of poisons is the subject of general comment in the newspapers. A police witness stated on Wednesday that the purchase of the poisons had been inquired about, and that matter would form the subject of future proceedings.

The Holborn Union Dispensaries.

At a meeting of the Guardians of the Holborn Union, on Wednesday (Mr. B. Garrod, presiding), Mr. George Eade, pharmaceutical chemist, of Goswell Road, brought up a report from the Dispensary Committee relative to the condition of the dispensaries of the various establishments of the Union. The drugs, he said, had improved in quality, especially the tinctures. The committee recommended that all bottles should be properly labelled, especially all poisons, even in a diluted state. Dr. Hunter seconded the adoption of these suggestions. He said certain reforms were needed at the dispensaries; all bottles should be properly stoppered in place of the corks (and in some cases paper) with which some bottles were closed. He further suggested that some

of the drugs be got in smaller quantities, as there were drugs on the shelves which had been spoilt through keeping. Mr. Eade further suggested, for the sake of appearances, that drug-bottles be so arranged on the shelves of the dispensaries as to have alternately a dark and a light drug. The recommendations were adopted.

A Pharmaceutical Football Match—Muter v. Wills.

This match was played on Tooting Common on February 18. The game was an exciting one, the teams being very evenly balanced. Full time was played, neither side securing a goal. Eventually it was agreed to play for an extra half-hour, and the rival forces resumed the contest with renewed vigour. For twenty-nine thirtieths of the half-hour a neutral result seemed inevitable; but just one minute before time Garwood placed a goal to Muter's credit. The following members took part:—Muter's: Messrs. Baker (captain), Garwood, Nicholls, Johnson, T. Briant, O. Briant, Flood, Dennis, Ray, Smart, and Beadle. Wills's: Messrs. Walton, Jones, Coekings, Smithies, Moss, Akam, Martin, D. O. Jones, Collins, Ling, Sutherland. The "Willites" were a man short, so the kind-hearted "Muterians" generously lent them Ernest Y. Moss. Mr. Armstrong acted as referee.

April Pharmaceutical Examinations.

The April examinations will be held in Edinburgh and London simultaneously, beginning in the first week of the month. It will be noted that fees have to be paid to Mr. Bremridge, 17 Bloomsbury Square, W.C. "on or before the 15th day of the month preceding that in which the Boards meet"—that is, not later than March 15.

Sugar Tinted with Nicholson's Blue.

The following is a passage from the report of Mr. J. Carter Bell, analyst, presented to the Cheshire County Council at its meeting on Thursday of last week:—"A sample of white sugar was brought to me, which appeared to have an uncommonly blue shade. The person who bought the sugar was surprised to find that on using it for sweetening oranges a bright blue colour was developed. This sugar was found to be dyed with what is called Nicholson's Blue, which is Iriphenyl rosaniline sulphonic acid. This colouring-matter produces a weak blue shade in the presence of alkaline substances, but on the addition of an acid its rich blue tone is fully developed. In the above case the sugar assumed a strong sapphire-blue colour under the influence of the acid juice of the orange. There is nothing in this blueness to cause alarm, for it has long been the custom, in order to correct the yellowish tinge of the sugar, to use ultramarine, and the quantity required for this purpose is so infinitesimal—about 1 part to 180,000 parts of sugar, or 4 oz. to 20 tons—that it may be looked upon as a most innocent colouring-substance; but my opinion is that in the above case the sugar was so badly refined that, in order to make it marketable as high-class white sugar, an exorbitant amount of ultramarine would have been required, and in order to avoid this, Nicholson's Blue was resorted to as possessing greater tinctorial power."

A Student Prescriber.

At an inquest respecting the sudden death of the Rev. L. W. Wood, Vicar, Dunton Bassett, Leicestershire, 65 years of age, evidence was given by Mr. W. M. Sheen, who said he was a medical student, and resided at Lutterworth. He was a personal friend of the deceased, and had at the deceased's request prescribed for him. Deceased was then suffering from a congested throat. He was never sent for to see the deceased, but if he had been he would have gone. He had never attended or prescribed for anyone else except the deceased. He did not suggest that deceased should see a qualified practitioner, as he considered he was competent to deal with his case. He had seen the deceased and advised him as to his health about a dozen times during the last twelve months. He considered the deceased was suffering from chronic Bright's disease and disease of the heart. He was called in to see the deceased on Monday last. He was suffering from indigestion, and witness prescribed chlorodyne, carbonate of magnesia, bicarbonate of soda, and tincture of ginger and water. On Tuesday he seemed much better. He did not see the deceased again alive.

Mr. H. W. Fagge, surgeon, Lutterworth, said he had made

a *post-mortem* examination of the body of the deceased. He found that fatty degeneration of the heart was the cause of death. The prescription Mr. Sheen gave would not do much harm to a man suffering from heart-disease, but he would not give chlorodyne to a man he thought was suffering from Bright's disease unless there was some special necessity for it. He had attended the deceased for twenty years up to January of last year. Deceased did not suffer from Bright's disease or heart-disease in January of 1892.

The jury returned a verdict in accordance with the medical testimony.

Served Oxalic Acid with Whisky.

Two bricklayers, named Lee, father and son, went to the bar of the Alhambra Vaults, Aston, near Birmingham, on Monday, and called for two two-pennyworths of whisky. One of the barmen was just then cleaning the brasswork of the taps with a solution of oxalic acid, which was in a small jug. Another barman served the whisky, and at the same time placed this jug on the counter, believing it to be water. The Lees diluted their whisky, and the son swallowed a portion of his drink, but the father drank only a small quantity of his, and then suddenly exclaimed, "This is funny whisky." The attendant, discovering the mistake, shouted, "Good God! you're poisoned." Dr. Prosser, of Lozells Road, was promptly summoned to the public-house, and found the elder man in a critical condition. He administered a hypodermic injection of apomorphia, which caused both men to vomit, and consequently saved their lives.

Carbolic-acid Deaths.

A man about 30 years of age was found dead in a Great Eastern Train at Walthamstow on February 16. a letter and a bottle which had contained carbolic acid leaving no doubt that he had used that poison to kill himself.

Mrs. Slowgrove, housekeeper to a gentleman at Clacton, committed suicide by taking carbolic acid. She had been depressed for some time. The poison was kept in the house as a disinfectant.

Disinfectants and Metropolitan Boards.

At the meeting of the Holborn Board of Works on Monday night, Mr. G. Phillips in the chair, tenders for the supply of disinfectants for the ensuing twelve months were announced from Mr. J. Sellers, 57 Farringdon Road; the Sanitas Company (Limited), Bethnal Green Road; Messrs. Corbyn, Stacey & Co., High Holborn; Messrs. Hopkin & Williams, 16 Cross Street, Hatton Garden; Messrs. F. C. Calvert & Co. Manchester; Mr. Francis Poole, Charles Street, Hatton Garden; Mr. Joseph Rees, 98 Gray's Inn Road; and Messrs. Adeoek, Easton & Co., Charterhouse Road. The tenders were referred to the Sanitary Committee for consideration and report.

The Fulham Vestry at their last meeting had before them a bill for the supply of disinfectants to the value of 247*l.* 19*s.* 2*d.* Mr. Lawrence declared the charge exorbitant, and spoke in favour of reduction. Mr. Warne said the account was passed as correct by the accountant. Mr. Squires asked where the disinfectants had gone, saying the roads were in a filthy state. The Chairman reminded him that the money went for disinfecting bedding and clothes, to which Mr. Squires replied, "I thought it bad to do with roads." (Laughter.) The account was passed.

A Druggists' Warehouseman and the Gas Company.

Mr. Thomas Loveland, a warehouseman in the employ of Messrs. Meggeson, wholesale druggists, Miles Lane, sued the Gas Light and Coke Company in the Lord Mayor's Court, on Wednesday, for damages for personal injuries caused by an explosion of gas in Great Tower Street on October 14 last, which he alleged was caused through the negligence of the defendants' servants. Mr. Loveland said that he was going along the street just before 9 P.M. that day, and at the corner of Harp Lane he stopped for a second to read a paper by the electric light. At that moment an explosion occurred, and he was thrown down and severely shaken and bruised. He was picked up and taken to Guy's Hospital. He stayed away from work for ten days, and had for some time after been unable to do his ordinary work. Mr. J. H. Hugell, of the firm of Meggeson & Co., said when the plaintiff returned to his work after the accident he appeared in a dazed condition

and ill. Before the accident he was a very methodical man, but since the accident he had blundered in his work. Mr. Ansell, 21 Great Tower Street, who saw the accident, said men had been sent to No. 21 to find an escape of gas. He also saw some men taking up the roadway to find the escape. He saw a pickaxe used, and a number of sparks were struck, which caused the explosion. He assisted the plaintiff. It was submitted on behalf of the defendant company that there was no evidence of negligence. The Judge, however, let the case go to the jury. For the defence it was said that the defendants could not have done more than had been done by them. Directly they heard of the escape of gas men were sent to stop it. It was found that there had been a subsidence of the ground, leaving the pipes—which had been tested in 1884, and found to be in good condition—unsupported, and there was an escape of gas. The theory put forth by the defendants was that the gas had collected in an electric-light box, had run up the electric-lamp post, and was set on fire by the lamp at the top, and then run back again, causing an explosion, which destroyed the electric box. The jury found a verdict for the plaintiff, and awarded him 40*l.* damages.

Influenza.

Medical men in some districts of London are very fully occupied at present with influenza patients. The disease, though of a mild form, is epidemic, and is treated in the same manner as last year. The more acute symptoms last for from one to four days, and are followed by great weakness. If the present raw weather continues there is every likelihood that the epidemic will spread, and it may be advisable for chemists to be prepared with the usual preventives, such as eucalyptus oil, quinine, and salicin, and remedies. The latter include antipyrin and phenacetin for the initial headache stage, followed by salicin, sodium salicylate, and febrifuge mixtures.

Irish News.

Tenders for Drugs and Medicines

are invited by the following public bodies:—The Guardians of the Athy Union, for the workhouse and six dispensaries. (March 1), Celbridge Union (March 3), Downpatrick Union, and a number of outlying districts (February 25). The usual contract regulations obtain in each case. It is stated that Poor-law Unions will in future levy a charge of from one to two guineas on the successful contractor for drugs, &c., this fee to be paid to the analyst, who shall test the samples submitted along with the tenders. The departure has just been made by the Celbridge Union.

Magistrates do not Approve of the Pharmacy Act.

On Wednesday, February 15, at Templemore, before the local Magistrates, Mr. James Kelly, grocer, Templemore, was summoned by Sergeant McGann, of the Royal Irish Constabulary, for selling poisons, he not being registered under the Pharmacy Act. Mr. Morgan, solicitor, Thurles, appeared on behalf of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland.

Sergeant McGann deposed to purchasing a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing-syrup from the defendant, which bore a poison-label.

After hearing the evidence the Magistrates amended the summons, which was brought under section 30 of the Pharmacy Act of 1875, so as to bring it under section 15 of the Amendment Act of 1890, as by thus doing they were able to impose the mitigated penalty of 1*s.* fine and 1*s.* costs. Mr. Morgan, solicitor, strongly protested against the alteration, without avail. An application on behalf of the Society to have a case stated for the purposes of appeal was also refused.

Scotch News.

Still Giving.

The treasurers of the Dundee Royal Infirmary have to acknowledge, through the local newspapers, with thanks, a

donation of 2*l.* 10*s.* 2*d.* from Messrs. Burroughs, Wellcome & Co., manufacturing chemists, London.

Burglary at a Chemist's.

For breaking into the shop in Leith Walk occupied by the Scottish Drug Dépôt (Limited), with intent to steal, James Smith, labourer, was on February 16 sent to prison for four months.

French Pharmaceutical News.

(From our Paris Correspondent.)

PROPAGANDISM OF HOMEOPATHY.—The Paris Society of Homeopaths has organised a series of lectures at the Town Hall of the Ninth Arrondissement. They are being held every Friday evening at 9 P.M.

LOCKJAW PRODUCED BY SPIDERS' WEBS.—As a means of stopping haemorrhage the lower classes frequently resort to the use of spiders' webs. A proof of the danger of this process—due, no doubt, to the fact that the webs are invariably covered with filth—has been recently reported. They were used, in the case in question, to stop an abundant flow of blood due to a severe blow on the head of a young man. The haemorrhage was stopped, but symptoms of lockjaw appeared very shortly afterwards, and death ensued.

A LABORATORY ACCIDENT.—M. Eugène Tassilly, assistant to M. Berthelot at the College of France, was the victim of an accident while experimenting last Tuesday. His face was severely injured by the spontaneous explosion of a bottle full of sulphuric acid. Several persons hurried to his assistance on hearing the detonation, but the young chemist had before their arrival seized a bowl full of alcohol, and, thinking it was water, plunged his face in it. This mistake aggravated his injuries to a deplorable extent. A doctor dressed M. Tassilly's wounds and had him carried to his home. Happily his eyes can be saved, and his condition has already much improved.

PHARMACY STUDENTS in Paris never, apparently, seem to be far away when a row is going on. Their latest exploit has been to join with some of their friends in medicine, law, &c., in a noisy protest which a group of students attending the lectures at the Faculty of Letters organised last week against the admission of ladies to the lectures. The youths gained their point, and are to have specially reserved places. A well-known pharmacist, who is also a *homme d'esprit*, remarked in referring to these demonstrations against the fair sex, "What is it that is sought for? It is simply to prevent women from earning an honest livelihood. This would be most unfair and quite unworthy of the French character and traditions of chivalry. We are gradually giving up marrying, and it is only right that women should have every reasonable facility for earning their own livings."

CONSULTATIONS BY CORRESPONDENCE.—Such is a headline in large type of a medical journal published fortnightly since the commencement of the year. It appears that a doctor of the Faculty of Medicine is charged with the service, and letters must be prepaid. Tenpence is the moderate charge made for a consultation through the post: a reply is guaranteed, and a prescription will be sent, if necessary. Subscribers are to be specially favoured, for they will only be charged 5*d.* per consultation. Patients are asked to give a detailed description of their symptoms and, if possible, a history of the malady. It remains to be seen if this system of consultations is legal here. The new law on the practice of medicine does not appear to contain any clause prohibiting such a course; but, as the real object in view is probably to push the sale of a series of pharmaceutical specialities, a flaw may be found. It may be perfectly fair competition, but, if successful, the system is likely to do harm to the interests of pharmacists and medical men alike.

PARIS BRANDY.—M. Héret, Chief Pharmacist of the Troussseau Hospital here, has made a series of analyses of the cognac supplied at the Paris cafés. He comes to the conclusion that the stuff sold at the luxurious establishments on the boulevards, and that drunk in the booths of the

faubourgs is much the same in quality though varying greatly in price, and he describes all as "dangerous or bad." He only seems to have experimented on five samples, which is rather a slender foundation for his general condemnation. The first was taken from a well-known café on the boulevards, and sold at 1*f.* the liqueur-glass. This is declared to be unfit for consumption. All the five samples were artificial products, made by diluting alcohol with an aqueous infusion. "The colour has generally been obtained by the use of caramel, though catechu is adopted in some instances. The flavour and bouquet appear to be due to certain ethers and vegetable substances. The probability of the presence of the ethers is proved by the action of ammoniacal nitrate of silver." The analyst goes on to explain that, owing to lack of time, he has been unable to thoroughly determine the nature of the ethers and vegetable substances usually employed; but he looks upon them as a very interesting study.

A NEW "CUTTING" PHARMACY has just been established in the Boulevard Haussmann, Paris, under the style of "*La Grande Pharmacie*." In a somewhat voluminous catalogue distributed to customers, this establishment claims to be the "most practical and the cheapest pharmacy in France." Timid people are assured that prescriptions are dispensed only by assistants with diplomas, and (should any then hesitate) "with assiduous cares." The economically inclined are promised from 25 per cent. to 75 per cent. reduction on specialities, and roysterers may be glad to find the night service will be regular. In connection with this innovation a steam factory is advertised as existing at St. Quentin, and a great point is made of the telephone, this word being affixed in large letters outside the shop and on the windows. The representative of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST took occasion to visit the pharmacy, and as an excuse for entering asked for a cake of soap such as was marked in the window 60*c.* He was a trifle surprised to be asked double the price for it at the counter. The assistant was good enough to explain that the error occurred through a mistake in dressing the window, though it might perhaps form an item in a treatise on "How to conduct a 'cutting' business." In course of conversation the C. & D. representative learnt that several pharmacists are interested in the undertaking. The system the proprietors intend to follow is that of advertising largely, and they hope to secure a connection in all the districts of Paris by low prices, and to gradually extend the *clientèle* to the provinces by a judicious use of the telegraph-wire and the parcel-post. *La Grande Pharmacie* is altogether unlike the conventional French *officine*, the shop-windows being filled with specialities, mineral waters, herbs, roots, surgical appliances, &c., while a large space is devoted to displaying the products of a well-known firm of New York perfumers. Occupying, as it does, corner premises, the pharmacy produces a brave show from without, electric light being used with liberality, as well as the usual coloured lights; but the situation is a little out of the way, and Mr. H. Rogers's Anglo-American Pharmacy, which is near at hand, will probably be able to hold its own.

Foreign and Colonial News.

OIL OF HENBANE AS A SUICIDANT.—A woman in Berlin tried the other day to commit suicide by means of oil of henbane (an infusion of the herb in olive oil). She was unsuccessful, the toxic properties of the oil not being sufficiently pronounced.

NO SECRET REMEDIES AT THE WORLD'S FAIR.—The rules of classification issued by the World's Columbian Exposition provide that "articles that are in any way dangerous or offensive, also patent medicines, nostrums, and empirical preparations whose ingredients are concealed, will not be admitted to the exposition."

FOREIGN MEDICINAL WATERS IN FRANCE.—According to the *Pharmaceutische Zeitung*, a German invalid who repaired a short time ago to Mentone, where he was ordered by his doctor to take a course of Ems waters, found upon his arrival at the French watering-place that the importation of Ems waters into the Republic was prohibited, the product,

although a pure natural mineral water, being classed as a "secret remedy." The patient had to remove to San Remo, on the Italian side of the frontier, before he could carry out the instructions of his physician.

ZINC SALTS IN PRESERVED APPLES.—American evaporated apples are a thorn in the eyes of the authorities charged with the execution of the Food and Drugs Act in Germany. They will have it that these apples frequently contain zinc salts to a dangerously large extent, and have just prosecuted several retailers in Elberfeld for selling evaporated apples in which the official chemists had found from $\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. (*sic*) of these salts. The defendants were discharged, because it could not be proved that they were cognisant of the danger arising to the consumer from the use of the apples.

NEW DANISH AND NORWEGIAN PHARMACOPEIAS.—The *Pharmaceutische Zeitung* hears that the official Danish Pharmacopoeia Commission has recently brought its work, the preparation of a new edition of the *Pharmacopoeia Danica*, to a close. The new edition received the royal assent on February 9, and will probably come into force on July 1 next. It is written in the Danish language, but the index is arranged according to the Latin names of the articles. The present edition dates from 1868. A new Norwegian Pharmacopoeia is also on the stocks, and may possibly appear by the end of the year.

A MANUFACTORY OF SPURIOUS APOLLINARIS.—There have been very serious complaints in Brazil lately of counterfeit Apollinaris water being sold for the genuine article. It seems that some, at least, of the perpetrators of this fraud have now been laid by the heels. Says the *Rio News*:—"Dr. Macedo Soares 'raided' some of our 'national industry' distilleries on January 12, apparently with very good results. In two of these—27 Rua Santo Antonio and 8 Guarda Velha—he found about \$300,000 worth of falsified drinks, and he also caught their proprietors *in flagrante delicto*. One of these places, we believe, is the principal source of the counterfeit Apollinaris water which is so common in this city."

A RUSSIAN PETROLEUM SYNDICATE.—Seven of the largest naphtha-producing firms at Baku, in Asiatic Russia, the combined annual output of which amounts to over forty-four million pounds (709,677 tons), have recently agreed to form a syndicate, the head of which, the well-known firm of Messrs. Nobel Brothers, is to be placed and empowered to sell kerosene on commission both in Russia and abroad, at a price to be regulated by a committee to be formed of the representatives of those firms. The contracting parties will also pay into a common fund a sum of 10,000 roubles (1,000*l.*) for every million pounds of oil they produce. In this manner it is expected that a capital of 44,000*l.* will be formed and employed in encouraging smaller producers to join the syndicate, in erecting tanks, and meeting the other requirements of the society. The syndicate also hopes to enter into an agreement with the Standard Oil Company of the United States for the apportionment of the European markets between them.

ARSENICAL FABRICS IN SWEDEN.—The regulations for the sale in Sweden of fabrics dyed with arsenical colours have just been modified. Henceforth the vending or offering for sale of all goods (including carpets, window-hangings, and artificial flowers) printed or painted with arsenical dyes is illegal if it is possible to obtain from a piece of the goods measuring 200 square centimetres or less, metallic arsenic by the reduction of arsenious sulphides by fusion with cyanide of potassium and carbonate of soda, in a tube of $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 millimetres diameter, the metallic arsenic to appear as a deposit in the form of a black or dark-brown mirror, partly opaque (a so-called arsenic-mirror), on the walls of the tube. The same prohibition applies to textiles, yarns, lamp-shades, sealing-wax, wafers, and stearine and other candles dyed with arsenious dyes if the metallic arsenic can be obtained from 100 square centimetres, or 21 grammes weight or less of the material, and, in the case of yarn, of 8 grammes weight or less. Every parcel of materials containing arsenic, in however slight a proportion, if admissible for sale must be protected by a chemical analyst's certificate.

"CUT-RATE" v. "OLD-LINE" DRUGGISTS IN CHICAGO.—The *Chicago Times* has entered the war-path against the druggists of the city, and is publishing a series of "revelations" of the profits alleged to be extorted by the pharmacists from a defenceless public. The *Times* announced that as a result of what it calls its "exposé" several druggists are already advertising very considerable reductions in their prices. The *Times* crusade appears to have been undertaken in the interests of the "Economical Drug Company," which is trying to introduce cutting into Chicago—an attempt stoutly resisted by the majority of the chemists. The wholesale firms, afraid of their non-cutting customers, refuse to supply the underselling houses, and Mr. Connell, the leading cutter, has commenced an action against the wholesalers for conspiracy. To a *Times* interviewer Mr. Connell unburdens his soul thusly: "All the wholesale houses in Chicago, at the dictation of the retail druggists' trust, refuse to sell me goods, and I am compelled to buy in New York and Cincinnati." Even the manufacturers and wholesalers of proprietary medicines dare not sell their goods to the cut-rate dealers. It is well known that a "patent" for which the retailer charges \$1.50 costs him about 50*c.*, and a bottle retailing at \$1 costs $33\frac{1}{3}c.$ —sometimes as little as 20*c.* Yet the retailer who dares to give his customer the benefit of half the profit is placed on the "black list" and his orders are rejected. For instance, if a retailer buys "Slobb's Liver Flopper" (*sic*) at 25*c.* a bottle and sells it to his customers for 50*c.* he is at once boycotted. He must sell it for \$1, or he cannot handle the goods. The medical profession are described as observing an attitude of "armed neutrality," which, we hope, is not to be taken in the literal sense. The rent-question is said to be at the bottom of the whole business, rents in the heart of Chicago being notoriously high.

Gazette.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

Goffe, J., Goffe, H., and Goffe, W., under the style of J. Goffe & Sons, Birmingham, mineral-water manufacturers; as far as regards J. Goffe.

Johnson, J. C., and Harris, E., under the style of Johnson, Harris & Co., Liverpool, spice millers and dealers.

Kippax, J., Smith, T., and Green, S. H., under the style of J. H. Heys & Co., Burnley, hair-clipper, mineral-water, and cordial manufacturers: S. H. Green and W. Smith will carry on the business under the style of Green & Smith.

Lewis, A., and Hodgson, T. E. H., under the style of Hodgson & Lewis, Paternoster Square, City, owners of the Automatic Scent-fountains.

Rees, L. P., and Rees, J. F., under the style of Rees & Rees, Carmarthen, veterinary surgeons.

Spink, H. N. B., and Spink, A. B., under the style of Spink & Son, Marsham Street, Westminster, chemists and druggists.

THE BANKRUPTCY ACTS, 1883 AND 1890.

RECEIVING ORDERS.

Challis, William Walter, Ashford, Kent, mineral-water manufacturer.

Goodall, Charles, Headingley, Leeds, dentist.

Payne, Alfred, Coventry, cork-cutter and brush-dealer.

Tilbury, William, Failsworth, Lancashire, mineral-water manufacturer.

ADJUDICATIONS.

Challis, William Walter, Ashford, Kent, mineral-water manufacturer.

Goodall, Charles, Leeds, dentist.

Tilbury, William, Failsworth, mineral-water manufacturer.

ORDER MADE ON APPLICATION FOR DISCHARGE.

Denny, Charles John, Regent Street, W., and Blackwater, Hampshire, physician—discharge suspended for two years, ending January 26, 1895.

STORIES FROM CHEMISTS' SHOPS.

POST-CARD COMPETITIONS, 1893—No. 1.

NO one of the "Stories from Chemists' Shops" rose from the average level so distinctly, in the opinion of the adjudicators, as to entitle any one of the contributors to the full guinea. It has been decided, therefore, to double the prize, and to divide it equally among the following competitors:—"J. M." ("Would not Commit Himself"); "A. C." ("Easy to Translate"); "Rough on Rats" ("Accident or Suicide"); "P. Rhei Co." ("Reward of Charitableness"). A half-guinea each will be sent to the following:—

JAMES MATHESON, Golspie, N.B. ("J. M.").

A. CRICK, 46 Dyke Road, Brighton ("A. C.").

J. BABB, 5 Pond Street, Hampstead, N.W. ("Rough on Rats").

E. PRATT, High Cross, Barnstaple ("P. Rhei Co.").

The following anecdotes are taken from the collection sent in, and with this budget we shall have to dismiss this competition:—

Poultry Farming.

Enter Old Lady: "Please let me have some egg-powder." Chemist: "Yes, ma'am." Old Lady: "How much am I to give to each fowl?"

P. D.

The Arsenic-herb.

A short time ago a countryman came into my shop for some "white arsenic." On my replying that I was unable to supply him with arsenic, he soliloquised as follows:—"However is it I can't get any arsenic now? Why, when I was shepherd, I had the handling of pounds of it." (Contemptuously): "Why, man, if I wanted to poison anyone, I've only to go out into the fields and get something as will poison him as dead as a nit in five minutes." (Confidentially): "Do you know a plant called the 'cockle,' as grows among the wheats? It grows up something like an onion, with a top like an onion, and it smells something like an onion. In that there top, when it is ripe, is a lot of small black seeds, and if you crack them, they be full of white powder." (Triumphantly): "That powder is the purest white arsenic as ever was!"

LYCHNS.

Question: "Find the Chest."

The following "prescription" was handed in at our establishment the other day:—

"2 pennorth of lodham.

"2 pennorth of spirit of heartshorn.

"2 pennorth of oil of hamber.

"Rub the chest between the bladebones and soles of feet, night and morning. *Pison.*"

C. A. C.

Afraid of an Explosion.

This was the note which a boy brought to our shop recently:—"Please give bearer a strong aperient dose for biliousness." I measure $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. Sennas Co. in wine-glass and place before the lad, telling him to "drink it up briskly and give me threepence." He does so, saying half doubtfully, "Is that all, sir?" A few minutes later he returns with the message: "Please, sir, 'twasn't for I; 'twas for the guv'nor," and "please, sir will it bust I?"

ZUMMERSET.

The Milk in the Cocoa-nut.

About twelve months ago a tall stout working woman came into my pharmaeuy. She was suffering from a complaint termed by her "neurology," and had been recommended to get a "neurologie crystal" to rub herself with. I supplied her with a menthol cone in an ordinary screw box-wood case.

Shortly afterwards her husband came, and announced the failure of the remedy, adding, laconically, "My missis says she might just as well have rubbed herself with the knob end of my walking-stick."

On questioning him, it was ascertained that the woman had actually rubbed her face with the case containing the menthol. When shown the *modus operandi* the worthy husband burst into a fit of laughter, and informed me that when it was found that the supposed crystal had so slight an apparent effect, he had suggested to his wife the desirability of warming it to see if the thing would soften. On placing it near the fire, the heat soon caused the liquefied menthol to ooze out round the juncture formed by the edges of the sections of the case. They could not make this out at all, but his wife had remarked to him, "Who would have thought that that hard shell could have had so much juice in it?"

VERITAS.

The Reward of Charitableness.

A country chemist is awakened at 3 A.M. by night-bell. Looks out of window, and discovers a man, who calls up, in agonised and imploring tones, "Oh please, Mr. Row, do 'ee come down and let me have an ounce of salts—I be so bad!"

The chemist descends, and hands the customer the packet. "Now I 'se here, sir, will 'ee let me have half an ounce of baccy?" adds the visitor.

"All right, my friend." "How much do 'em come to, sir?" "Twopence-halfpenny." "Well, sir, here's three-ha'pence for the baccy, and I'll call for the salts in the morning."

P. RHEI CO.

She Beat de Quincey.

In the Fen Country (where I served my apprenticeship) the people are in the habit of taking big doses of both opium and laudanum, to ward offague. We had several customers for the drug, some of whom, as a rule, came after we had closed, while others, who came long distances, generally arrived early in the day. One morning, one old lady who had come four miles, was seated on the doorstep, apparently exhausted, when we opened at 8 A.M. She could hardly crawl to the seat by the counter. She asked for 4 oz. of laudanum, and as she often had that quantity to last Sunday over, I did not demur in serving her. I measured it out, and placed it on the counter, waiting for her to hand the bottle, but instead of doing so, she took the measure and drank the contents off. I felt sure it would kill her, and was in a terrible funk. After waiting five minutes, she got up, paid for the stuff, and marched off looking and feeling strong and well. I often saw her afterwards, and was never afraid of her poisoning herself again, knowing she was opium-proof.

STAMFORDIAN.

The Miner's Friend.

Miner: Maister, has thou any isinglass?" Chemist: Yes; it is for jelly? If so, gelatine is much cheaper, and will do equally well." Miner: "I want the *very best* thou has, it's not for a Christian, but for my dog."

DURHAM.

The Poison-toffee.

"A feel awfu' seek," said my fellow-apprentice lugubriously, after eating $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. of toffee, which we had been making in the absence of the governor. Before he spoke, my eyes had been riveted on a bottle labelled "Antim. Tart," which stood beside the empty toffee-dish, and I was revolving in my mind what had brought it there, when suddenly the thought struck me that I had adulterated the toffee with "Antim. Tart" in place of "Acid. Tart." At that moment in stepped the governor. "What's the matter," said he—"standing there gripping your waistcoat?" "Oh, sir, I was making toffee, and I put in tartar emetic, and—" "Boo"—the emetic began business in two departments at once. "Boo," said I. "Boo-hoo," said Tommy, as we leaned together over the laboratory sink, while the governor, with perpendicular hair, danced about searching for an antidote. We were sent to bed at the governor's house, and at intervals during the evening Tommy and I leaned over our bedsides and said "Boo-hoo" into respective receptacles. The doctor prescribed a sedative, and told us to thank our stars that a good dinner had averted a serious ending to our "tragedy."

JACK.

Friendless.

Youth hands a slip of paper over the counter bearing the following scrawl:—"One penny worth of fleas kieller fur A poar man that has no one to get it for him." AUDEX.

Stoicism.

Twelve years ago I was an apprentice with a pharmaceutical chemist, in Yorkshire, who had just installed machinery (including a vertical engine) for making aerated waters. The first day the governor went into the factory and oiled all the machinery himself. He was in his ordinary attire, and when the machinery was set in motion oiled the piston as it burst upwards. His coat-sleeve caught in the in-turning cog-wheels and his hand was literally crushed off at the wrist, and remained on the wheels after the engine was stopped. There was but little blood, and the governor coolly wrapped his maimed wrist in his boy's apron and walked into the pharmacy. He had a little sal vol., and was then driven to the hospital. Fortunately he recovered quickly.

FIDES.

Done Brown.

Customer: "A bottle of your tonic mixture and 6d. arsenic." Brown: "I don't supply arsenic—you will get it at Jones's, up street; the mixture will be ready on your return." Customer exit and returns. B.: "Did you get it?" C.: "Yes." B.: "Kindly let me examine it, as Jones has recently opened, and may supply a substitute rather than refuse cash." The request being assented to, the uncoloured arsenic was immediately handed to a detective who had been called in meantime. (Arsenic supplied indiscriminately to unknown customers is surely matter for a good case, thought Brown.) Upon the case being brought into court, the solicitor for the defence explained that Mr. Jones had been merely guilty of a practical joke—that the customer was a friend of Jones's, and the so-called arsenic harmless barium sulphate, and the summons was dismissed. But what were the feelings of Brown when he heard subsequently that, after all, real arsenic had been supplied and that the defence was a clever dodge? This case was tried some years ago in a town in the North of Ireland, and was the last of many futile attempts on the part of Brown to create public distrust in his new rival.

RAD.

Saving a Life.

Some twenty years ago, before the Poisons Act was passed, it was a common practice in a certain Yorkshire town, where I served my apprenticeship, to sell powdered nux vomica as a rat-poison. One day the smart young servant-girl of a neighbouring tradesman came for some. As she appeared very excited and flurried our suspicions were aroused, and after a brief consultation we agreed to supply 3j. of powdered jalap, and duly labelled it "Nux vomica." In about half an hour we had a visit from a medical man, who informed us that the girl had taken all the "poison," and was writhing in bed in agony, having raised the house with her screams. We satisfied the medico that no harm had been done, and received the credit, which I think was well deserved, of saving a valuable life.

REX.

Enthusiasm.

Customer (roughly): "Do you remember that medsin you made up for my misses?" Self (dubiously): "Ye'cs; what about it?" R. C.: "Why, you want draggin' out o' back side o' that counter!" Self (tremblingly): "Oh!" R. C.: "Aye, you've no business there—you ought to be riding round in your carriage and pair, for she had been bad for years and been to no end o' doctors, and one hafe on it cured her and t'other hafe cured a neybor!" WEST RIDING.

He Could Stand it no Longer.

A countryman once presented to me a prescription for a liniment containing 5j. tr. capsici. This was placed in the bottle first, and I went to the back shop for the other ingredients. When I returned I saw that the bottle had been tampered with, and observed a look of terror and pain on the man's face. I leisurely finished the prescription without remark, and then asked politely if he felt pretty well? "Well? you be blowed, mister, my mouth's on fire; give me something, quick!"

D. W.

VALENTINES FOR ADVERTISERS.

IN our Winter Issue we invited chemists to compose and send to us on post-cards by February 14, valentines addressed to any advertiser in that number. We stipulated that the valentines should be in rhyming verse, should be four, six, or eight lines in length, and should not be abusive.

The response to this invitation has been very satisfactory. The total number sent in to us was over 100. Some of the verses received are very happily expressed, and though a good many are incorrect in rhyme or metre or in both respects, the average of our collection strikes us as at least as good as that of the old valentine poetry which some of us remember in an earlier part of the present century.

We now print as many of the valentines contributed as our space will allow, and in this collection we include all which we can in any way consider fairly entitled to be included as competitors for the prize. But we do not intend to make the final adjudication ourselves. We ask readers to take this delicate duty upon themselves, thus creating a

POST-CARD CRITICAL COMPETITION.

The method we propose is the following:—Any reader who will take the trouble is requested to name on a post-card (by number only) the seven valentines which in his or her opinion are the most meritorious. No individual may send more than one post-card this time, but we shall be glad to have a large vote. The poets themselves are of course at liberty to vote—and, indeed, are requested to do so—and we shall naturally expect that each will consider his own egg one of the seven best. All votes must be sent in by March 6, and the awards will be made in accordance with the general estimate. We shall give a guinea for the valentine which secures the highest vote, 10s. for the second, and 5s. each for the next five. In addition we shall give a guinea to the critic whose votes correspond most closely with the general opinion. It will be desirable, though not essential, that critics should arrange their seven numbers in order of merit, because in the event of a tie we shall consider the card which most nearly corresponds with the order of the voting the one to which the guinea is to be awarded.

The valentines round which we have printed a frame, and which are not numbered, are not to be voted upon. Either they are not in accordance with the conditions (more than eight lines generally), or they have been expressly declared "not in competition."

1—To Messrs. Allen & Hanburys.

Illustrious firm, first on the *Chemist's* page,
Uniting former times with our progressive age:
Your Founder sought to loose the prisoner's chains;
With Howard, Fry, and Wilberforce, Allen's name remains.

Hanbury's "Pharmacographia" unfolds to view
The Great Creator's wisdom, power, and goodness too:
Botanical research and chemistry combined
Advance our "ancient art," instruct and bless mankind.

Ashton-under-Lyne.

2
W. BOSTOCK.

Historic house of Plough Court fame, whose founders made an honour'd name,
Whose William Allen travelled far, and had an audience of the Czar:
Hail! fearless "friend of the oppress'd"—in torrid zone or frigid EAST.

Daniel, the Hanbury "well-beloved," too early wast thou hence removed;
Thy Science Papers lead the van, nor leave the brain a vacuum-pan:
With such a "firm" we fear no test, and gain a victory o'er the WEST.

81 Westborough, Scarborough.

ALFRED JONES.

3—To Messrs. Beecham.

Beecham, man of patent pills
That enure us of so many ills,
Of all good pills by far the best,
Combined of soap, and the rest.
I'll think of thee next morning bright,
When I take five or six at night.
I'll think of thee, to business late,
Of thee, great "piller" of the State.

R. E. B., Brighton.

4—To Messrs. Black & White.

Come, rally all ye marksmen true,
Prepare for Bisley's fight :
Arm, arm ye with that subtle paint
Prepared by Black & White.
With Albine for the dull dark days,
And on the bright Nigerine,
Then you may gain the highest prize
Bestowed by our good Queen.

BEDFORD.

5—To Messrs. Blondeau & Cie.

In a gentle mood, I go on to WHERE was where
you said it.
CAN'T SEE it now, is what I saw. KEEP ON, next
I read it.
KEEP ON, IT'S WORTH KNOWING, when you find
it out ;
NOT MUCH FARTHER, PATIENCE WINS impatiently
I shout ;
CLOSE TO IT now, AT LAST, I hope.
HERE IT IS—"Vinolia Soap."
54 Stamford Street. ARTHUR J. SEWARD.

6

Oh, Vinolia, thou art fairer
Softer, purer than the dew.
Of thy charms I'd be the sharer
Constantly, by using you.
Then I should not need repine,
With thee as my Valentine.

SOAP.

7

Vinolia, my Valentine,
I write in praise of thee ;
I make some profit on your goods,
And that agrees with me.

BIZ.

8

Vinolia's not the "Missing Word"—
That "Ad" to me seems so absurd,
Because, where'er I chance to be,
Vinolia I am sure to see.
And when I am inclined to mope,
I wash with your Vinolia soap.
Refreshed as if by sparkling wine,
Dear "Blondeau," you're my Valentine.
413 Oxford Street. VERNON.

9

Is marriage a failure ? We heard it so often
Till you came, like an angel, our hard lot to
soften.
Now for oldest or pluntest there's still room for
hope,
I shall only use freely Vinolia soap.

F. H. G.

10—To Messrs. Bowers Brothers.

I love you, not because your face is fair ;
I love you, not because your smile is sweet ;
Nor for the golden glory of your hair,
Nor for the form of your ruby lip so neat.
I love you for your heart so pure and bright—
As white as the snow in a dazzling light.
Sometimes you are mischievous, I can't deny, but
I choose you for my Valentine, you milky coco-
nut.

LAC.

11

Your quaint design in C. & D.
Deserves a world of praises
For pure originality
"Mong advertising erases,
The eoeaunt with month and eyes,
The terse remarks, are clever ;
And if sneeess atteuds the wise,
Why, you'll go out for ever !

LUCIE.

12

Americans, they say, at "ads." can beat us :
They're clever, yes, and sometimes "take the
cake" ;
But Yankee ads., though smart, will often cheat
us ;
They promise what they can't fulfil ; that's
"fake."
To "practise what they preach," BOWERS I will
name :
A printing firm whose "ads." are never tame ;
See C. & D., "the cleverest thing" there ; but
The "cake they like to take is COCOA-NUT.
413 Oxford Street. VERNON.

13

Though the milk in the nut E. B. aim at just
now
Is "copy" to keep all your printers a-going,
That nowise conflicts with showing your clients
how
From their cocoanuts to bring golden milk
flowing.

EUCALYPTUS.

14—To Messrs. Burroughs, Wellcome & Co.

Mongst rare and curious drugs you BURGOW
WELL,
And COME with each in handy form to sell :
The Tabloid hard, and cke disintegrating
(The latter novelty saves tedious waiting),
The Valoid, Elixoid, Steam Atomiser,
The Artificial Drum and Peptoniser,
Inhalers, Vaporoles, Pens Stylographie,
Developoids for uses photographic.
Edinburgh. J. A. FORRET.

15

A notion now I "Burroughs" from the famous
C. & D.,
As I find a "Wellcome" guinea has been put
aside for me.
To the firm which "piles" of sorrow has dis-
persed with "Hazelene,"
And has made the grand Emulsion fit for our
beloved Queen,
Whose "Vereker Inhaler" is well known in all
the land,
The praises of whose "Pinol" can be heard on
every hand,
Which first brought into prominence the
"tabloid" like shirt-button,
Is sent this little Valentine by their friend
R. S. HUTTON.

16

To B. W. & Co. is due the greatest compliment,
For you display artistic skill in the Winter
Supplement :
Thoughtful, planning, wise, and always wide-
awake
For a golden opportunity, the most of it to
make.
You lay before the readers in this season '93
Most interesting pages in the extra C. & D.
To you I award the Valentine, with due honour
and display,
For you warm and gild with sunshine many a
cheerless way.
268 Buchanan Street, G. BIRRELL.
Glasgow.

17

Softly, gently blow, ye breezes, gloriously fresh
and free,
Just this message up to London, Snow Hill
Buildings, the E.C. :
Breathe these words to Burroughs Wellcome—
pray do not mistake the name—
That in this year's Winter Issue they have
added to their faune,
That their price-list in the "Issue" is indeed a
work of art,
And will make a good impression never from our
minds to part.

But, ye breezes, gently whisper when this message
you have said,
That where foreign printers' names are, British
ones should be instead.
Coleshill, Warwickshire. WILFRID HILL.

18

Oh, Burroughs ! Oh, Wellcome ! Oh, blest !
Thy charus are tabloids compressed.
In Snow Hill they're made,
And for every trade
They're the purest, tho' dearest, p'raps best.
Oh, Burroughs ! Oh, Wellcome, divine !
Thy tabloids, like stars, ever shine
In Europe, in Asia,
And fair Australasia,
In Africa, like my Valentine,

IN VACUO.

19

Burroughs stand "A1 at Lloyds"
For their medical "Tabloids."
Stanley, of exploring fame,
Wrote and recommended same.
But much surprised am I to see
Their "supplement" in C. & D.
Is "fine art made in Germany,"
Which is not Wellcome news to me.
413 Oxford Street, W. VERNON.

20

In this our age of "active enterprise,"
The "leading firms" are those who "advertise,"
Provided always that the drugs they sell
Are *potable, pure, and portable* as well !
Your "Tabloids" have acquired a world-wide
faune,
In distant lands yours is a "Wellcome" name !
Heaven prosper you ! and also smile on those
Whose wealth—like yours—in streams of money
flows.
Ashton-under-Lyne. W. BOSTOCK.

Burroughs & Wellcome, Yankies twain,
"Cute as the coon of your native land,
Tender of heart as you're large of brain,
Wily of tongue as you're deaf of hand ;
Good at a pilule, good at a puff,
B'cssings be on you, beneficent firm,
That gave us "sweeties" for doctor's stuff—
Tabloid, vaporole, hypoderm !

Laugh, little baby, at thrush and tooth,
At measles and chicken-pox bite your
thumb : *

All the diseases that dog our youth

Are vanquished now by a sugar-plum ;
Cholera, seabies, phthisis, croup,
Piles, paralysis, dropsy, worm,
Fever and ague—ghastly troop—
By tabloid, vaporole, hypoderm.

Pills no longer are gulped by the gross,
Haustus niger may go to the deuce—
Merciful powers ! what a hideous dose,
Saits and senna, and Spanish juice !

Never at "Gregory" turn we pale,
Nor over *ol. ricin* shudder and squirm ;
Burroughs & Wellcome, hail, all hail,
With your tabloid, vaporole, hypoderm !

C. C. BELL.

* "Do you bite your thumb at us, sir ?"—
Romeo and Juliet, i. 1.

To "Burroughs & Co." the medal must go
(For they should be always "Wellcome,"
you know).

Be it "Kepler and oil" for the northern
clime,
Or "Strophantus," to keep the heart's beat
in time.

These are but two; but weekly we find,
As we look at your pages, before or behind,
The news of the week, or the Editor's page,
More novelties new, to suit every age:
Tablets in number too many to rhyme,
Quinine, antipyrin, and more in that line:
So neat and compact, with dosage exact,
That now no one doubts that both are a fact.
Stirling. JOHN RAFFAN.

21

Yours is a firm that in pharmacy *burrows*,
And *welcomes* the chemist your products sub-
lime.

Our once-clouded brow need not be in furrows,
For customers buy them in every clime.
Like Africa's trav'ler, praises we offer,
In speaking the worth of your "Tabloids" anew:
Our services likewise gladly we proffer,
And, wishing prosperity, bid you adieu.

LION.

22

To Burroughs Wellcome send I my rhyme,
Whose enterprise is up to time.
Your shapely "Tabloids" and your "Lanoline"
Coin to the chemist's cash-box mean;
And other things at which I halt
Are "Kepler's" various forms of "Malt."
A few more words before I dine,
To me you're worth a Valentine.
Blaekpool.

J. SANKY.

23

Shall not Burroughs be *welcome* to me?
Such good *Fellows* we seldom can see;
With *Kepler* to fatten this fair land o' *Var*,
They're welcome to be my trade Valentine.
Barnsley. A. OGLESBY.

24

That history repeats itself our sages often say:
Ages on ages now have passed since on that
summer day
Rebekah stood beside the well and on her pitcher
leaned,
And, later still, the maiden Ruth her kinsman's
barley gleaned.
But still, in eighteen ninety-three, Rebekah's at
the well—
"Franz Josef" now her pitcher holds, so Bur-
roughs Wellcome tell;
And still, they say, the gleaner in the fields of
Boaz remains,
Selecting for the "Kepler malt" the barley's
golden grains.
East Linton, ALEX. WHITELAW.
Preston Kirk, N.B.

25

There is a smart firm on Snow Hill,
Whose advertisement quite "takes the pill."
Tastefully printed and beautif'ly tinted,
Good business will fill up their till.
GEO. R. BARCLAY.

26

Welcome Burroughs! Welcome Co.
I see thy name wher'er I go;
Thy graceful products surely find
In each prescription—*underlined*;
Each desk, each counter thec displays;
Each nurse, each patient sings thy praise;
And every night I dream of thee,
Sweet, money-making, busy "B."

F. H. G.

27—*To a "Tabloid" of Messrs. Bur-
roughs, Wellcome & Co.*

Dear to me, though not *too dear*,
Curer of the ills of life.
Small, yet powerful, without fear
Thou canst calm the *inward strife*.
I will take thee, be thou mine;
Thou shalt be my Valentine.

S. F. S.

28—*To the Editor of "The Chemist
and Druggist."*

To you, dear editor, our faithful friend
This *Valentine* with joyful heart I send.
Your "weekly journal" scatters useful lore
At home, abroad—e'en to Australia's shore;
To many a troubled brain and downcast heart
Your varied pages cheerful news import.
Long may you live to instruct, inspire, and lead
All "pharmacists" to nobler thought and deed!

Ashton-under-Lyne. WM. BOSTON.

29

The "Art of Dispensing," which to you I send,
You'll find an adviser, assistant, and friend.
Alp's "Medicine Stamp Duty," will give you a
wrinkle,
And rid you of "Revenue-men" in a twinkle.
If *Testing*'s your forte, be ye chemist or doctor,
A staunch chum you've got in *Bernard S. Proctor*.
"Poison Law" you should know, and "Vet.
Counter Practice,"
But I must conclude—Yours,

SACCHARUM LACTIS.

30—*To Messrs. Cadbury.*

My dear Dr. Cadbury, how solemn you look!
And with such a sweet girl in your presence.
It's plain to be seen
That love's not your theme,
But the merits of your "Cocoa Essence."
Nottingham. R. H. BEVERLEY.

31—*To Camwal.*

A great success, old Editor, is the issue of '93.
Where Burroughs Wellcome advertise, and
Camwal tops the tree;
"Ten per cent. is excellent," all pharmacists
must say;
Tis enough to make the shareholders sing,
"Tar-ra-boom-de-ay."
Eckington, Derbyshire. E. J. MORRIS.

*To the Carbolic Smoke-ball
Young Lady.*

Aid me, Dan Cupid and Saint Valentine!
To pen a most ardent, amatory line,
Addressed to the lady you can "only in-
hale,"
Like the odour of flowers on a sweet sum-
mer's gale.

Her portrait appears in each *C. & D.*
She never can suffer from colds one can
see,
For she sniffs at a smoke-ball better than
snuff,
Which prevents her from snoring or
having a cough.

To thy charms then, dear lady, allow me to
bow,
And tender my vows, I scarcely know
how;
For surely no lady, without any joke,
Would make better wife—so good at a
smoke.

FUMANTES.

32—*To Carter Company.*

I hail thee, Mister Crow, for the auspicious morn
When first you saw the light—in other words,
was born!
And since you've grown so great and comely,
black and braw,
You'll doubtless haud your ain and eroosely
caw awa'!
Although I'm bound with utmost freedom to
opine,
You're *rather* black to be a "bonny" Valentine!
You carry your tail well—I've no wish to mock
it:

What I hope to do—put money in my pocket!
NOTE.—In Scotland Valentines are "bonny"
(sentimental) or "mock" ones.

Dundee. J. BRAIK MASON, F.C.S.

33—*To Clarke's Blood-mixture.*

What's in a name? eebo of chieftain bard—
Fortunes to the inventors of each "trump card"
That will stem the torrent of dire disease,
And health restore and pain acute appease.
Sure there's virtue much in Clarke's Blood-
purifier—

Name a "household word" in fenny Lincoln-
shire.
Success so long achieved can ne'er well decline,
Despite the fate of Love's trashy Valentine.
Brighton. R.

34—*To Clarke's Night-lights.*

My rhyme I'll send to old friend Clarke,
Whose champion lights cheer up the dark.
Your lamps are noted far and near;
Their sale you never need to fear.
Your "Pyramid's" a real good line—
To me well worth a Valentine.

5 Bank Hey Street, Blackpool. J. SANKY.

*To the Daughter of the late
John Bond.*

Accept, fair lady, from a humble bard,
Whose cuffs and collars, clean, though
frayed and scarred,
Shall blazon in one glorious fame alink
His name and thy enduring marking-ink.
Accept, I beg, this tribute true and fond,
Inscribed to thee, dear Daughter of the late
John Bond.

MERCURIUS.

35—*To Messrs. Day & Sons, Crewe.*

Tis "Night" that gives her fortune unto
"Day,"
And unto all that use, without delay;
It strengthens, stimulates, and drives away
All aches and pain.
Although "Oil of the Night's" its special name,
'T may be applied by day to those who're lame,
'T may be applied by either man or dame,
Day's Nightly Fame.

FILIIUS.

36

To "Day" a Valentine I send—
All "Night" I've thought it o'er;
Lo, now the sun, with morning beam,
Lights up the eastern shore.
And while he grills the cherub's wing,
And scares the impish *Crewe*,
"Oil" sing, for all the good you've done,
"A blessing rest with you!"

East Linton, ALEXANDER WHITELAW.
Prestonkirk, N.B.

37

Inventions are sometimes remarkably queer,
And often bring wonders to light;
But that yours is one of the strangest is clear,
Since *Day's* Oil means Oil of the *Night*.

EUCALYPTUS.

38

"Day's Oil of the Night,"
It puzzles me quite;
There seems to be something lacking,
Yet, whatever it be,
I think you'll agree
It reminds one of *Somebody's Blacking*.
Rex.

39

THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST in Vol. 42
Has a four-page advertisement printed in blue;
It speaks of Day's Oil as the Oil of the Night.
It is true, I've no doubt, but it is not quite
right.
Could the cattle but speak, they'd be all heard
to say,
"Day's Oil of the Night is the Oil of the Day."
For address I direct you to Day & Sons, Crewe,
Or THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST of Vol. 42.
Aspley Guise. C. MINTER.

40

Of *Day*, whose oil makes night to vanish,
And all night's ghastly tribe doth banish,
May the like fate o'ertake "the cutter,"
With all who steal our bread and butter.
May benisons from thee "accreve" (accrue),
And skeletons henceforth be few.
Highworth, Wilts. E. BALLARD.

41

Awake, my muse, and sing the morn
That dawned on this bright Day—
A Day to soothe the anguish-torn,
And chase their tears away.
And when to westward sinks his sun,
And twilight shadows close,
May all the good that he has done
Win him "a knight's repose."
Coventry. JAMES CAMPBELL.

42

Oh, Day, dear Day, my Valentine, thou art my
heart's delight,
For all my aches and pains are cured by thy
famed "Oil of Night."
Strange, strange, indeed, that unto *Day Night*
should her secrets tell,
By which her mystic oils are used to make the
people well.
And yet this Embrocative Balm, designed for
human use,
Would have been of little service, if you did not
introduce
It to the British public, who on pain will east a
slight,
For they will not care a "Tinker's Cuss," because
of Oil of Night!
NOMEN. (233 41.)

43—To Dorothy.

There are as many "fish" remain
As ever in *C. & D.*
But only one may captivate,
And 'tis this or none for me.
I claim this pet, this charming coquette,
For my Valentine, so wish
That every one of you "show your teeth"
To "Dorothy Dentifice!"
Morecambe. SHERWOOD.

To Messrs. Hooper & Co.*

Hooper's mixture, "Carnaby" by name,
Has justly earned a wide-spread fame;
Excels in virtue, and in merit, too,
Deeceptions kindred, either old or new.
"Twill strength increase, and pain assuage,
Frames weakened by disease or age.
Afflicted, learn—the wish is mine—
Wisdom from this my Valentine!

R. E. B.

44—To Messrs. Fletcher, Fletcher & Stevenson.

Oh Fletcher! oh Fletcher! your ad. is a fetcher;
Your prep's are used all over the land.
There's no doubt of their worth, they're the finest
on earth;
Your liquors make syrups and tinctures quite
grand.

SPIRITUS FRUMENTI.

45

To Messrs. Fletcher, Fletcher, & Stevenson,
Uniting as a firm three names in one,
We cannot but prescribe a Valentine,
Trusting your "progress" never will decline!
When "junior" firms like Fletcher's go ahead,
What to the "ancient" chemists shall be said?
Infuse, extract, concentrate all your skill,
Let not crimson tinctures swamp tabloid and
pil.

Ashton-under-Lyne. W. BOSTOCK.

46

The art of pharmacy is dying out
Since Fletcher & Co. have come about
With concentrated liquors.
It leaves the chemist so little to do,
That he can take a nap or two
While making mixtures.

Aberystwith. T. W. G. EVANS.

47—To Mr. Hay, Hull.

Here's health to-day to the bride of *Hay*,
Encircled by halo of flowers gay;
Essence of freshness, emblem of purity,
Here's depicted the type of *essential* maturity.
All who would this picture see,
Turn to page 49 of the *C. & D.*

Penge Pharmacy. J. N. CROAT.

48—To Hearon, Squire & Francis.

The heron is a patient bird,
Which to deny would be absurd;
In words concise, if he were mine,
To him I'd send my Valentine.

4 Dalston Lane. R. TICE.

49

For tinctures, extracts, powders, pills,
Which mitigate or cure "the ills
That flesh is heir to," take your stand
Upon the well-known "heron brand."

May '93 good business show
In extracts "made in vacuo."
And take advice as given to "Aaron"
By prophet Moses—keep your "hair on" (heron).
413 Oxford Street, W. VERNON.

50—To the Liverpool Lint Co.

Thy heart should be as soft as lint :
Alas! it's flint.
No need for any *surgeon* dressing,
Wert thou caressing!
Would that thine eyes—my heart's dissectors—
Were *chest-protectors*!
My life ebbs fast from wounds you've dealt,
Lend me, I pray, *absorbent* fell.

F. H. G.

51—To Messrs. Howard Lloyd & Co.

Leicester, you may know, is noted
For making pills that are *pearl-coated*.
If to that town you ever go,
Be sure and call on *Lloyd & Co.*,
T. Howard Lloyd . . . Boss of the show,
Was years with *Richardson & Co.*;
Which is sufficient guarantee,
His pills are pills of purity.

Oxford Street. VERNON.

52—To Messrs. John Moss & Co.

"A rolling stone gathers no moss";
But Moss, of cascara reuown,
By great tenacity rare,
In clinging to bark bids fair,
To extract a substantial share
Of the good, white, yellow, and brown.

Bury. OFFSIDE.

53—To Mr. Jas. Paseall.

My muse would spread her wings and bear
A Valentine to Paseall;
Since Cupid filled his rosy mouth
With maltese (little rascal!).
And wautonly he fired at me,
But not with bow and arrow :
With rose eelous and tiny gun
He shot me like a sparrow!
East Linton, ALEX. WHITELAW.
Prestonkirk, N.B. Chemist.

54

Sweet Paseall! now to thee I send
A taste of homage from a friend,
Whose humble tribute to thy skill,
Though bad in word, is good in will.
The golden grane thy malt doth make
Turns me to rhyming for thy sake;
Thy sweetness I adore, and sign
Myself thy faithful Valentine.
Blackpool. J. SANKY, Chemist.

55—To Messrs. A. & F. Pears.

Good luck, brightened by a chemist's hope,
Is what I wish for Pears' transparent soap.
Its days are bright, by special appointment
blessed,
It clears the skin, and, soothing, brings us rest.
Quality, when tried, is seen—
Enough the evidence of a Queen.

Richmond. N. CLARKSON.

56

To Messrs. Pears a nameless friend
This Valentine would humbly send.
Please find enclosed a Cupid small
(He's not a *dirty boy* at all),
Who begs to say when this you ope,
"Good morning! Have you used Pears' soap?"
Blackpool. J. SANKY, Chemist.

57

'Tis true some manage their affairs
For length of time without you, Pears;
But when at last a crisis comes
Each fricud in brief the matter sums,
Displays the terra-cotta toy,
And says, "Try Pears' You Dirty Boy."

LYCHING.

58

Here's to Pears and his Dirty Boy
And his good old Mother Molloy :
May they thrive on the favourite mot
While there is life there is s'ope!
Blyth. JOHN KEITH.

59

When Juno, Venus, and Minerva wise
Contended for the apple Discord threw,
To Venus Paris gave the golden prize,
And Discord followed if the story's true.
In modern times the fashion's somewhat
changed,
And Beauty's prize is not by Discord thrown :
On Pears the famous words are now arranged
To better purpose all the world must own.
I. M. M.

60—To Pinchin, Johnson & Co.

We've heard of a "flowing tide" before,
Which political Fate did spoil;
And so with your New Year wave of trade,
Your flowing tide of oil!
For stern reality once again
The rosy dream doth banish ;
For trade's no better, and profits seem
To earnish (should say *vanish*). R. F.

61—To Mr. H. Silverlock.

Old friend, that "Silver-lock" betrays your age,
Yet youth revives at times within the sage ;
For who so keen, or who so able,
To print each new device of label ?

S.

* The advertisement was not in the number.

62—To Messrs. Spratt (Limited).

Oh Spratt ! 'tis beyond all doubts or mistakes
That you take the bun with your far-famed cakes.
This *doggerel* rhyme, as a *barque* of attention,
I launch on the ocean of thanks, and would mention

That as with our gnawings of hunger you cope,
Providing us also with tablets of soap,
You'll please to remember our proneness to
 rhine,
So I wag you this tale as your own Valentine.

Burnsley.

A. OGLESBY.

63

Once I had a terrier,
A perfect rough ou rats :
I took good care to feed him well
With food prepared by Spratt's.
I sent him to a famous show :
His condition, coat, and size,
Secured to me a customer,
And him the special prize.

BEDFORD.

Snarler to Spratt.

Bow-wow, Mr. Spratt,
What are you at ?
Making pills, soaps, and lotions, poor dogs to
annoy.
 With cod-liver oil,
 Your nice biscuits you spoil
But with good oil Spratt's Patent our souls
never cloy.

MERCURIUS.

64—To Mr. James Townsend.

Towseud's labels are a treat,
They're always printed clean and neat.
I quite admired the sample sheet
In the "Winter Issue" I chanced to meet.
It took me back to the days of yore,
When I went to business on the Cornish shore,
But get some labels and nice clean paste,
And look for yourself *re* "Rose Tooth Paste."
Honiton.

W. H. WILCOCK.

65

Greeting to Mr. James Townsend
From an old and faithful friend,
Who vouches for your great renown
And sees your work in every town.
Many a pound with thee I've spent,
And never had cause to repent ;
For printing billheads, paper fine,
There's none to beat thee, Valentine,
Blackpool.

J. SANKY.

66—To Mrs. Winslow.

Mother of babes ten thousand,
How much I thy soul adore !
Soothing them off to slumber
By many a dozen score.
Winslow ! accept my worship,
For ever thy Valentine ;
I'll love thee, mother of thousands
(I'm only the father of nine).
Grimsby.

COR. WILSON.

**To John Richardson & Co.,
Leicester (Limited).**

John Richardson of Leicester,
Pharmacia's ownest own,
Since first your firm caressed her
A hundred years have flown.
Now for a second century
Her vows she here renewes :
And you, John Richardson, shall be
The Valentine she'll choose.

MERCURIUS.

To Mrs. Winslow.

Over the sea, good little Cupid —
Over the sea to America go ;
Open your blind little eyes, you stupid —
Seek out for me fair Mrs. Winslow.
Millions of babies and millions of mothers,
Millions of fathers and friends now combine
(By her relieved of their troubles aul
bothers)
To greet her thus gaily with this Valentine.

MERCURIUS.

Those who send post-cards will 'please name only
the numbers of the seven verses which they
like best, and add their own name and address,
with a *nom-de-plume* if they wish. Cards
should be sent in as early as possible.

The Winter Session.

CHEMICAL SOCIETY.

UNOFFICIAL "whips" appear to have been sent out for last week's meeting, in view of the ballot and the appearance on the ballot-list of the names of several gentlemen who have not yet worked for fame. Professor CRUM BROWN presided over a large meeting, and as soon as the minutes and certificates had been read, he made an announcement regarding

THE NEW OFFICE-BEARERS

to be elected at the anniversary meeting next month. Professor H. E. Armstrong, F.R.S., who for many years has filled the post of Honorary Secretary, is to take the presidential chair—an announcement which was received with very cordial applause. There will be some changes amongst the Vice-Presidents, and several will retire from the Council, Mr. W. A. Shenstone, Dr. Bernard Dyer, and Mr. Cross being amongst those who will fill up the vacancies. Lastly, Professor Brown intimated, Dr. Armstrong's place as Honorary Secretary will be filled by Professor Dunstan, and that statement was well cheered, the young pharmaceutical professor being a favourite in Burlington House.

THEN CAME THE BALLOT.

Mr. CASSEL, after pointing out a misprint in the list, which was capped by another, said that he much regretted that the name of Mr. C. M. Luxmore had appeared on a certain list, and he unreservedly withdrew it, having been assured of that gentleman's qualifications by Professor Dunstan, to whom he apologised. The list referred to, we may explain, was that issued by the Blackballing Committee. Mr. Luxmore is a B.Sc. Lond., a pharmaceutical chemist, and a worker in the Pharmaceutical Research Laboratory. His connection with pharmacy apparently earned him the distinction meted out by the committee. Having canonised Mr. Luxmore, Mr. Cassel asked the Secretary to read the certificates of certain gentlemen whom he named, whereupon Mr. MACLEWAN asked the President if this, without a specific motion, was warranted by the constitution of the Society. The PRESIDENT said no, but it had been the custom to read the certifi-

cates—"or all of them," added Dr. ARMSTRONG. Mr. CASSEL said he would ask all of them to be read if that would satisfy Mr. MacEwan, whereupon the latter said his feeling was that there had been ample publication of the qualifications of candidates in the "Proceedings," and by the exhibition of the certificates. He thought the selection of a few for reading was invidious. The PRESIDENT said he would take a vote on the matter, and in response to his call about a score held up their hands for Mr. Cassel's proposal, and the vote against appearing to be larger, the President made a count. Twenty-four was the number "against," and a second vote "for" brought up twenty-eight hands. The certificates were accordingly read. They were mainly those of persons who showed no record of original work, and included a pharmaceutical chemist, an LL.D., a medical officer of health, a dispenser, &c., and when the ballot was taken, counted, and declared later in the evening, it was found that the blackballs had been too many for the selected lot.

Amongst those elected were Messrs. Charles M. Luxmore, B.Sc., Charles T. Tyer, and John C. Umney.

PLATINOUS CHLORIDE.

This was the title of the first paper, contributed by Messrs. Shenstone and Beck. An epitome of it was presented by Mr. SHENSTONE, who said that it was a continuation of work done last year, with the object of getting absolutely pure chlorine. This they make from platinous chloride, but the difficulty has been to get it pure. Now they find that by heating chloro-platinic acid in a current of dry hydrochloric-acid gas they get a platinous chloride equal in purity to 99.94 per cent. of PtCl_6 . The temperature, however, had to be maintained, and the hydrochloric-acid gas perfectly dry, otherwise the product was not quite so pure. From this chloride a chlorine of great purity was obtained—indeed, it contained so little moisture and oxygen that it did not act upon mercury, showing that the intervention of oxidising agents is necessary for the action of chlorine upon mercury. With the pure chlorine mercury does not adhere to glass, as it was shown to do in the last communication. Professor TILDEN, Mr. GROVES, and others had something to say, mainly in the way of inquiries, and when Mr. Shenstone had satisfied them, Dr. KIPPING gave the substance of a paper on

THE MELTING-POINTS OF COMPOUNDS OF SIMILAR CONSTITUTION.

He said he happened to have made a lot of ketones from fatty acids ($C_nH_{2n}O_2$ series) by acting upon the acids with phosphoric anhydride, whereby CO_2 and H_2O are pushed out of the acid molecule, leaving it on the ketonic plan, and as he did not wish to waste the products he thought he would determine these melting-points and map them down. Now, it is curious that the melting-points of the fatty acids are irregular, *e.g.*—

C atoms even.	C atoms odd.
Caproic Acid, $C_6H_{12}O_2$, 22°.	Heptoic Acid, $C_7H_{14}O_2$, -10° C.
Caprylic, " $C_8H_{16}O_2$, 16° C.	Nonylic, " $C_9H_{18}O_2$, 12° C.
Capric, " $C_{10}H_{20}O_2$, 30° C.	Undecylic, " $C_{11}H_{22}O_2$, 28° C.
Lauric, " $C_{12}H_{24}O_2$, 43° C.	Tridecyllic, " $C_{13}H_{26}O_2$, 40° C.

It will be seen from this comparison that the compounds with even numbers of carbon atoms melt at higher temperatures than the odd-numbered compounds next higher in the list. Dr. Kipping examined the ketones, alcohols, hydroximes, and acetates of the fatty acids, and, mapping down the figures, showed that the irregularities did not obtain in these cases. The melting-points increased steadily as he went up the series, but always at a decreasing ratio. Thus, although there might be a difference of 10° between, say, a C_7 and a C_8 , there would only be a difference of 7.5° between C_8 and C_9 . Further, it was shown that these derivatives of the fatty acids melted at much higher points than the acids themselves. The whole effect of the paper was to demonstrate a certain order amongst these compounds. The PRESIDENT cogently remarked that there is probably order in all things, even in disorder, if we only knew the laws that dominate them.

CONSTITUTION OF CAMPHORIC ACID.

There has been a great deal written about the constitution of camphoric acid of recent years, one set of authorities saying that it is a compound with two carboxyl ($COOH$) groups, the other that it is monobasic. Dr. James Walker has for some years worked along with Professor Crum Brown in research which lately has developed into the electrolysis of organic compounds—a method whereby complex molecules are split up without that mass of by-products which so seriously obscure the main reaction—and he has recently applied the method to sodium-ethylic camphorate, a substance made by the interaction of sodium ethylate and camphoric acid. He took the meeting through the problems involved in the camphoric-acid dispute, and briefly described his method of working and his results. In the course of the investigation two new acids were discovered—viz., camphothetic acid, $C_{16}H_{25}(COOH)_2$, and campholytic acid, $C_9H_{13}COOH$, while all the evidence tended to prove that camphoric acid is di-carboxylic. Dr. COLLIE was pleased to hear this, because it supports a formula proposed by him; but his chief, Dr. ARMSTRONG, thought that the two younger doctors were on the wrong tack, which was very amusing to all, although the subject was beyond the depths of most. The rest of the communications were taken as read.

KOPP LECTURE.

At an extraordinary meeting of the Society on Monday, February 20, Professor THORPE delivered a memorial lecture on Hermann Kopp. Lord Playfair, an old fellow-student of Kopp's under Liebig, occupied the chair. The first part of the lecture was entirely a eulogy on the personality of the great chemist. "To know Kopp," said Dr. Thorpe, "was to love him." With the exception of the veterans Bunsen and Fresenius, Kopp was, at the time of his death, the senior foreign fellow of the Chemical Society. His life had been an uneventful one, the chief points in it being his various steps of preferment and the publication of his memoirs. The last call he accepted was to Heidelberg, where he remained till his death, in spite of invitations to go to Berlin and to Leipsic. "Bunsen alone would keep me at Heidelberg," said the old chemist. Early in his career he undertook a research on the action of nitric acid on the mercaptans, and this was the only purely chemical paper he ever published. The great energies of his life were devoted to the endeavour to connect very closely physical properties and chemical compositions, and to literary work. For many

years "Liebig and Kopp's Year-book" and the "Annalen" were under his direction. At the time when he commenced his great work on specific volumes and the like, there were very few physical constants known, and he had to devise accurate methods for determining the ordinary physical data of chemical compounds in order to start his work. His great idea was that certain physical characters, specific volumes, boiling-points, &c., were functions in part of the molecular weight, and in part of the constitution of compounds. The boiling-points of the homologous alcohols, for example, he said, increased by 22° for every addition of $(CH_2)_2$, whilst in the benzene hydrocarbons they increased by 24°; and the same kind of relations were traced in specific volumes. Many of Kopp's generalisations had to be modified by later researches, but the great groundwork remained intact. His classic piece of work was on specific volumes; m being the molecular weight, d the specific gravity, then $\frac{m}{d}$ is the specific volume. Some of the most important of his generalisations in this research were that (1) the specific volume of a compound is equal to the sum of the specific volumes of its constituents; (2) the specific volume of isomorphous substances is approximately equal; (3) isomeric bodies have the same specific volume. Of course here, as before, such generalisations have to be somewhat more fully investigated before the physical laws of these close connections between physical and chemical properties can be properly understood.

In thanking Professor Thorpe for his lecture, Lord PLAYFAIR said Kopp was the ugliest man he had ever seen, and one of the most fascinating.

The lecture was greatly appreciated by the audience, as it was delivered in that cheery style for which the lecturer is noted. A ripple of half-suppressed laughter passed over the room when the professor at one point said, "There were giants in those days, as there are now," and in stepped a young chemist of Herculean proportions, who fitly proved the assertion.

MIDLAND COUNTIES CHEMISTS' ASSOCIATION.

At a meeting of this Association held on February 14, at Birmingham, a paper was read entitled

A SUGGESTION FOR THE STANDARDISATION OF THE PHARMACEUTICAL BELLADONNA PREPARATIONS.

By John Barclay, B.Sc.

The necessity for standardisation of these preparations was pointed out from evidence shown by the examination by various workers on the alcoholic extract, the tincture, and the liniment. The writer had himself examined the green extract, and showed that it was no exception to the rule, being very variable in strength. Having discussed the method of standardisation proposed by Messrs. Dunstan and Ransom, he suggested in preference the substitution of a 3 per cent. "stronger extract of belladonna" for the present alcoholic extract, which should serve as a basis for the preparation of a 0.25-per-cent. tincture, a 25-per-cent. liniment, and a 1-per-cent. dry extract, the latter to replace the present green extract. The standard extract he would prepare by the admixture in the requisite proportions of two portions of extract obtained by a process in which the root is percolated first by a strong spirit, and subsequently by a weaker one. The 1-per-cent. dry extract is subsequently prepared by the admixture of the same two portions of extract, but in the different proportions which the presence of a smaller percentage of alkaloid would require. In the discussion which followed the reading of the paper,

The PRESIDENT (Mr. C. Thompson) remarked that he did not see any necessity for two extracts of belladonna, the alcoholic being in his opinion alone desirable.

Mr. R. A. CRIPPS could not agree with Mr. Thompson. The alcoholic extract was only required as a source of the other preparations of belladonna, while the dried extract would form a convenient substitute for the present official green extract. He was an advocate for percolation in preference to maceration submitted by Mr. Barclay, the amount of spirit used being much less in order to obtain the same amount of extract. In suggestions for the standardisation of preparations of such potent drugs as belladonna he thought it very important that the formula should be so

framed that the corresponding preparations of all potent drugs should be uniform.

Mr. PERRY entirely agreed with the proposals for standardisation put forward by the writer of the paper, and, unlike the President, saw great necessity for the extracts, the weaker one for dispensing being particularly desirable. This he thought might be called "dilutum" or "abstractum," to avoid confusion. He also preferred percolation to macero-percolation, and referred to the difficulty he had found in recovering spirit from a percolator by displacement by water. Mr. Barclay had made a valuable contribution towards the standardisation of belladonna preparations.

Mr. A. SOUTHALL thought the standards chosen by Mr. Barclay very convenient, and spoke of the room there was for more standardisation in official pharmacy. Mr. Allen, of Sheffield, had, he said, only lately drawn attention to the pharmacopoeial paucity of information about tinctures and other preparations from an analyst's point of view.

Mr. ALCOCK, referring to the use of sugar of milk in preparing the dry extract, suggested the possibility of the variation of specific gravity causing the lactose to separate to the bottom of the bottle much in the same way as sulphate of potassium does in Dover's powder.

Mr. SHORTHOUSE asked whether the dry extract would not be liable to cake together by absorption of moisture?

Mr. J. BARCLAY, in replying, explained the use of the two extracts, the weak powdered extract being intended to supplant the green extract, and the stronger extract being for use by the pharmacist for all other preparations. He quite agreed that a uniform system of dosage was desirable for potent preparations, and from the results of some (at present not quite complete) experiments he inclined to agree with Mr. Cripps as to the value of percolation. As to Mr. Perry's reference to the name, he thought it was chiefly important to have the fine extracts distinct in both name and appearance in order to avoid errors in dispensing. The difference in density between lactose and the powdered extract was not so great as to give cause for any fear of a separation. The powdered extract would be of necessity more or less hygroscopic, but not more so than several other official powders.

CHEMISTS' ASSISTANTS' ASSOCIATION.

At the meeting of the Association on February 16 a paper was read on

VEGETABLE AND ANIMAL PARASITES,

By A. H. McConnell.

The author pointed out that the study of biology was of great importance to the chemist. The study was analytical, beginning with advanced types, such as the frog or the rabbit, and passing downwards to the simple and less complex forms. With these lowly organisms he proposed to deal. Organisms which do not contain chlorophyll are roughly divided into two classes, according as the organic matter which they live upon is living or dead. Those living on dead matter are termed saprophytes, those which feed on other living bodies are parasites. Many organisms are, at different times of their life, both parasites and saprophytes. The dictionary meaning of the word "parasite" was "one who frequents the table of the rich and earns his or her living by flattery," or, commonly speaking, a "hanger-on." Animal parasites infest other animals and plants as hosts; for example, the tapeworm and the turnip-fly—the former living on man, the latter upon plants. Common vegetable parasites are the fungi, examples of which are ringworm and ergot of rye, of especial interest to the pharmacist. Animal parasites living inside other animals are termed "entozoa," and those living outside "ectozoa." Of great interest are the flukes, the most common of which is *Distomum hepaticum*, the common liver-fluke—small flat worms about $\frac{1}{2}$ inch to 2 inches in length, and $\frac{1}{4}$ inch to 1 inch in breadth, which give rise to the disease in sheep known as "liver-rot." These flukes attach themselves to the sides of the bile-ducts by suckers, and in the later stages of the disease so block up the ducts as to break the liver down. The career of a fluke after leaving the body of the sheep is very interesting. Possessing about 40,000 eggs, it manages to lay nearly all of them before death. The fertilised egg gives rise to the embryo fluke, in

shape like an inverted cone, which soon assumes the form of a creeping larva. This larva generally manages to enter the body of an intermediary host—a water-snail—where it transforms itself into a sac or sporocyst, which gives rise to other larvae, termed "cercaria," which then are often eaten by sheep with the grass, and develop, either directly or by passing through another stage, into the ordinary fluke. The tapeworm (*Tænia solium*) sometimes reaches 50 feet in length. The eggs of this parasite are small spherical bodies, enclosed in a calcareous shell. These are plentiful in diseased pork, and hence find their way into the human stomach. The tapeworm possesses a somewhat triangular head, provided with four circular suckers, placed at the end of a long neck. The growth of the long body of the worm takes place entirely from the end of the neck nearest the body, hence the absolute necessity of expelling the head of the tapeworm, otherwise it will develop fresh worms. *Trichina spiralis*, a very small worm, is the cause of the disease known as trichinosis, chiefly found in pigs, and transmissible to man through eating it. It was discovered by the late Professor Owen in 1835, and is a very minute creature, not more than $\frac{1}{3}$ inch in length. If a human being partakes of this diseased pork, after a few days the embryos develop and produce eggs, which when grown infest the muscles and often prove fatal. Peculiarly, it does not attack sheep, oxen, or horses, but pigs are greatly affected by it.

Passing on to the vegetable parasites, the lecturer said many were very poisonous, an example of which was ergot of rye. Dr. Lauder Brunton, in a paper recently read before the Association, had called attention to the impurities in spirits, which were in all probability produced by the action of fungi in the grain. The most interesting of these parasitic fungi is *Peronospora infestans*, which attacks potatoes. It grows very rapidly, and decomposes all the tissues it attacks. A spore from a previous generation having settled on a leaf, it sends out a germ-tube, which penetrates the soft tissues, by way of the stomata. It then gives rise to a mycelium in the interior of the leaf, which sends up branches with the spores at their extremity. These germinate so rapidly as to spread the disease far and wide. In addition to this method of reproduction there is a sexual method, by which the tubular antheridium conjugates with an oozonium and produces fertilised zoospores. *Claviceps purpurea*, or ergot of rye, is a fungus, the hard mycelium or sclerotium of *Claviceps*, produced within the paleæ of the common rye-plant and other species of grasses, finally entirely replacing the grain of rye, &c. It occurs in granules about $\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 inch long, of a brownish-purple colour, furrowed at the side, with a peculiar taste and smell. Each grain germinates and gives rise to a perfect fungus, with a number of small round heads of violet colour, which are found to contain a number of flask-shaped conceptacles, which contain a number of "asci" or sacs filled with spores. This fungus is itself liable to the attacks of a small insect, one of the acari, if badly stored. *Puccinia graminis*, the rust of wheat, is a common parasite. It occurs on the stems of young wheat-plants as orange-coloured patches, consisting of "uredospores" which ultimately blacken owing to the formation of "teleutospores," which variety of spore can only germinate on the leaves of the barberry, and here develop so that spores are reproduced which can germinate again on wheat-plants.

Passing on to bacteria, the lecturer said it was hardly possible to more than touch on these, but he would not leave them out altogether. At the same time the yeasts might be considered, of which *Saccharomyces mycoderma*, the fungus of thrush, was of great interest. It is a surface-yeast found floating in the form of a scum on many of our wines. It is also the cause of the disease, so common with sucking infants, known as thrush, and hence is a parasite on the human species. The spores give rise to a mycelium on the soft part of the tongue, which is characteristic of the disease. It cannot live in an alkaline solution, so that a favourite method of treatment is to put a pinch of bicarbonate of soda in the feeding-bottle. Among bacteria the bacillus of anthrax is a very well known organism. It gives rise to splenic fever in animals, and to "wool-sorter's disease" in men. It was first cultivated by Pasteur outside the body, and consists of short, stout, rod-like bodies, which never produce spores in the blood, but do so when cultivated on gelatine, where it forms long thread-like masses. Free access of moist air is necessary for the production of spores.

Most animals are very susceptible to attacks of anthrax, but fish and frogs seem to be immune. In human cases as many as ten million bacilli are reported as occurring in the blood. Another important organism is the ray fungus, the cause of actinomycosis, which occurs as a peculiar club-shaped body attached to a mycelium in the tongue and various other organs of the body. The bacillus of tuberculosis calls for attention, and the question of using meat infected with tuberculosis for food is one of grave importance, as is the milk-supply from tubercular animals. In view of the possible outbreak of cholera, it is worth while to give a word to Koch's cholera-bacillus. It is a tiny spiral bacillus, which has been isolated from choleraic patients, and is believed to be the *causa causans* of Asiatic cholera. Pettenkoffer believes that the water-supply is of enormous importance here, and that the lowering of the level of ground-water is the principal factor in the production of cholera.

In the course of the discussion which followed, the PRESIDENT (Mr. F. A. Rogers) asked if it were definitely known whether the bacteria or the ptomaines they produced were responsible for disease. Mr. GANE said Pettenkoffer and Koch practically proved that it was the ptomaines and not the organisms themselves that caused diseases. Mr. LLOYD WILLIAMS said Dr. Sidney Martin had certainly proved that the diphtheria bacillus caused the disease by means of its ptomaines. Mr. McCONNELL, in reply, said that he thought that in most cases the ptomaines were responsible for disease, and not the bacteria; but in the case of cholera Koch found that the bacillus produced no action in the stomach unless tincture of opium were first injected, so that it was difficult to understand the action of these organisms. Mr. GANE also said he thought Mr. McConnell was wrong in speaking of a sexual reproduction in wheat-rust. Mr. E. J. PARRY said the relation of bacteria and fungi to chemical change was very close in the case of the separation of optically inactive bodies into their optically active constituents—such as glyceric acid, as treated by Frankland, who had also urged that the nitrifying bacillus, not possessing chlorophyll, would live on purely inorganic matter, thus attempting to overturn one of the greatest principles of vegetable physiology.

GLASGOW PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION.

At the usual fortnightly meeting of this Association, held on February 16, an address was delivered by Mr. J. RUTHERFORD HILL, Edinburgh, on

THE RELATION OF THE PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY TO THE GENERAL BODY OF CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS.

Mr. Hill wished it to be understood that he was not speaking as an official. He was a registered chemist and druggist, and had had sixteen years' experience of practical pharmacy. He might, too, claim to have a fair acquaintance with the difficulties and disadvantages, as well as the privileges and opportunities, of pharmacists. The first part of Mr. Hill's address consisted of an historical sketch of the evolution of chemists and druggists from the apothecaries of the eighteenth century, and of the circumstances attending the foundation of the Pharmaceutical Society. This record followed very much the lines of the narrative of the same events in "Pharmacy and Poison Laws." Referring to the progress of the Pharmaceutical Society in Scotland, Mr. Hill stated that after the passing of the Pharmacy Act of 1852, Mr. Jacob Bell, who had then become the centre and soul of the Society, visited various parts of the country with a view to awaken a wider interest and secure a larger support for the Society. In 1853 he visited Scotland and addressed important meetings in Aberdeen, Glasgow, and Edinburgh. Dr. Anderson, ex-President of the Faculty of Physicians of Glasgow, said at that time that he hoped the operations of the new Society would bring to an end the doctors' shops, which were a recognised evil even then. "You know better than I do how far that wish has been realised, but I am hopeful that now we are coming in sight of that very desirable consummation. It is at this stage that we come across Mr. John Mackay. There can be no doubt that the present position and influence of the Society in Scotland is mainly due to the patience and perseverance of that sagacious Scottish pharmacist." After narrating the proceedings which resulted

in the passing of the Pharmacy Act of 1868, Mr. Hill continued:—"Twenty-five years have elapsed since then, during which many things have happened. That hideous monster, company trading in pharmacy, has reared its ugly head. It is perhaps an outcome of the Companies Act of 1862, and its baneful influence as a modern form of commercialism is by no means limited to pharmacy but has affected all other trades in a similar way. I have been told by a legal gentleman with large experience of company law that these Acts, though well intended, have been abused to such an extent that their total repeal would be a gain. But it must be admitted that the Society manfully defended what we regard as the just rights of chemists and druggists against this form of attack. At great expense they carried their appeal to the highest court in the kingdom, but they were defeated. The result is that the principle of qualified ownership, which we consider material in the public interest, has been weakened or destroyed. But let us not forget that the 16th section, or so-called widows' clause of the Act, was the rotten timber which yielded at the moment of stress; for in that clause the principle of qualified ownership is given away. In connection with this grievance, too, it is well to remember that if only registered chemists could be got to unite as one man, as is done in the case of many trade-unions, company pharmacy would be impossible, for it can only be carried on with the help and countenance of registered chemists. If we had a union sufficiently strong to bring such moral influence to bear on each individual as to deter him from entering the employment of such companies, the civil would be at an end." After references to other recent legal cases, the lecturer went on to discuss the provisions of the Pharmacy Bill of 1890 and the by-laws as indications of the anxious desire of the Society to secure the union of all chemists in the central organisation. The chlorodyne cases were also cited. "But," Mr. Hill said, "only about a third of the registered chemists in England, as well as in Scotland, have as yet joined our ranks. This is not as it ought to be. We must be supported if we are to continue to safeguard the interests of our craft. In face of such actions as those taken by the grocers and wealthy and influential bodies of traders, we must have some central body to take up our interests, and the Society is such a centre which you can make what you like of. It seems to me that now is a very favourable opportunity, and I am certain your local Association will lead to that result to a large extent."

Mr. W. L. CURRIE, in proposing a vote of thanks to Mr. Hill for his interesting address, emphasised his remarks about the members of the trade joining the Pharmaceutical Society. He also stated that the movement set afoot by the Glasgow Association for bringing within its ranks the body of chemists and druggists in the West of Scotland was meeting with much success, and they expected that in April their membership would number fully 200.

LIVERPOOL CHEMISTS' ASSOCIATION.

At the meeting of this Association, held on February 16—the President, Mr. J. Hacken in the chair—Mr. C. J. S. THOMPSON, read a paper on

SOME CURIOSITIES OF ANCIENT MATERIA MEDICA.

The essay dealt with amulets, portions of animals and herbs, precious stones, images, mummies, &c.

Mr. Thompson also exhibited a drug price-list, dated 1678, in which the following items were noted:—Jalap, 3s. 4d. per lb.; sarsaparilla, 4s. to 5s. per lb.; orris-root, 8d. per lb.; rhubarb, best, 14s. per lb.; squills, 6d. per lb.; Alexandrian senna, 4s. per lb.; cubeb, 2s. 4d. per lb.; myrrh, 3s. 4d. per lb.; cantharides, 4s. per lb.; musk, 5s. per drachm; flower of sulphur, 8d. per lb.; milk of sulphur, 3s. per lb.

Subsequently Mr. R. PARKINSON, as Local Secretary of the Pharmaceutical Society for Liverpool district, directed attention to the recently-decided Piper case. He felt it was his duty and privilege to take advantage of every opportunity for recommending his brother-chemists to support the Pharmaceutical Society. It was always easy to find fault, and no Government had ever been able to satisfy all sections, and he felt that no Council would ever be able to satisfy everybody. He maintained, however, that the Council as at present constituted was doing its duty in an efficient manner, and that it deserved the support of everyone on the register.



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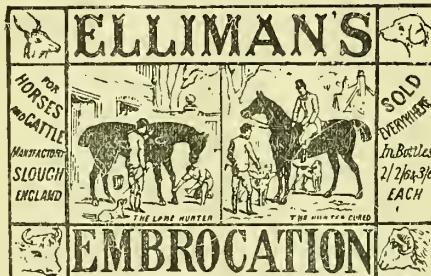
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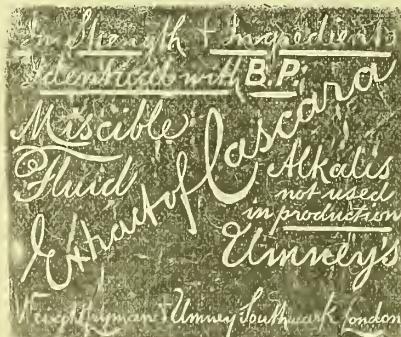
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See Winter Issue of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, Jan 28, 1893.

Editorial Comments.

THE SALE OF POISONOUS PROPRIETARY MEDICINES.

THE Queen's Bench decision in the poisonous proprietary medicine case came at an unlucky moment for purposes of publicity, as the wise men who are supposed to give voice to public opinion had nearly all got their brains too much

occupied with the government of Ireland question to be able to spare any "grey matter" for a consideration of a dispute between chemists and druggists and grocers. In this and last week's issues we have, however, collected enough opinions of leading journals to convey a correct view of the drift of general appreciation of the question raised. The grocers' organs are alone, entirely alone, we believe, in protesting against the judgment, and they only object to it out of a touching tenderness for the convenience of their customers. The rest of the world is determined not to be poisoned accidentally if the enforcement of old laws or the enactment of new ones can prevent such a catastrophe. If an incidental result of this policy should be that a few shillings are transferred from grocers' to chemists' turnovers in the course of the year, that is not regarded as a circumstance which need influence the consideration of the matter.

This unanimity of opinion, medical and general, is only another indication of the policy which we have always urged on chemists and on those who govern them—namely, that of treating the poison business as the corner-stone of pharmacy. It is for that and for that alone, that the Legislature has made chemists a peculiar people, set apart from other trades. It is in that direction, and, as far as can be seen, in that alone, that any legislative advance is possible. The fear of the taunt that they were trying to grasp too much has always held back the authorities at Bloomsbury Square from more vigorous action in the public interest. And the reward of their delicacy is that their own familiar friend charges them with supineness. In this connection, at the risk of being wearisome in our reiteration of an old tune, we urge once more on the Pharmaceutical Council the obvious duty of pressing persistently on the Privy Council the importance of adding carbolic acid to the poisons schedule. They have already done their duty, they say, by recommending this addition to the Privy Council. We are aware of that fact, and we know that a clerk at Whitehall ran his official pen through the proposal. From him the Pharmaceutical Council should have appealed to the nation. They have ground enough for doing so. This poison causes scores of frightful deaths annually for the simple reason that there is no let or hindrance of any kind to its sale.

To return to poisons in proprietary medicines. If the judgment of Justices Lawrence and Collins is to be taken—as we believe it will be—as definitive, it will become the duty of the Pharmaceutical Society to ensure obedience to this interpretation of the law throughout Great Britain. Chemists, too, must themselves bear in mind that they are equally bound to respect the law, as regards the labelling of such medicines and the vending of them under the supervision of qualified men. In common justice, too, we think, as well as in their own interests, it becomes their duty to treat this exclusive part of their business with something like special respect. Makers of proprietary medicines which only chemists may sell will have real ground for complaint if they can prove that the latter interpose unreasonable difficulties in the trade between themselves and the public.

The disestablishment of the term "patent medicines," which has admittedly been in general use for a very long time, is a minor result of this action, and one which will occasion some inconvenience, if not friction. What general term is to take its place? Are we to always use the cumbersome phrase "proprietary medicines"? "Nostrums" is a word which, etymologically, covers the required meaning exactly; but, unfortunately, it has come to bear a somewhat sinister meaning. Anybody who will invent a term which will serve as a sufficient substitute for "patent medicines," and will not be offensive to the makers, will do a service to the commonwealth of pharmacy.

THE TIBBITS' LIBEL CASE.

We congratulate our contemporary, the *Electrical Review*, on their well-won victory in the libel suit brought against them by Dr. Herbert Tibbits, backed by the inventor and vendor of the electropathic belts. The risk taken was a very considerable one, and at one time it appeared doubtful whether they had not held the doctor responsible for other deficiencies besides his own. But the masterly summing-up of Mr. Justice Mathew dispelled all risk of a verdict being won on merely legally technical grounds. He recognised that the writers of the article were men who knew what they were criticising, and he persistently impressed on the jury that they had a right to expose inaccurate assertions and ignorance mercilessly. "cruelly" provided their opinion was an honest one, free from malice, and founded on competent knowledge. In the course of the arguments, Mr. Justice Mathew several times observed that they were not trying the merits of the electropathic belts; but those appliances could not be kept out of sight, and they figured pretty prominently in his own observations. Apart from the belts, however, the trade in elaborate testimonials has by this action received a staggering blow, for which the conductors of the *Electrical Review* deserve hearty thanks.

SUBLIMATE-POISONING.

The over-addiction of German surgeons to the use of corrosive sublimate is beginning to show results in unexpected places. Professor Albert, of Vienna, after suffering acutely for a long time from dyspepsia, for which he could assign no cause, was suddenly struck with the thought that an explanation of his complaint might be sought in the corrosive sublimate which he was in the habit of using freely. This surmise proved to be quite accurate. The urine was found to contain a comparatively large proportion of mercurial salts, and the fact that the professor lost three teeth, previously all perfectly sound, within a short time added further proof to his suspicion that he was suffering from mercurial poisoning. The death of another prominent German surgeon is attributed to nephritis caused by the habitual application, in the deceased's practice, of the sublimate antiseptic treatment.

"INFAMOUS AND DISGRACEFUL" DENTISTS.

A petition is being passed round the higher ranks of the dental profession for signature. When completed it is proposed to present it to the General Medical Council. The petition declares that if any dentist conduct his practice by means of the exhibition of dental appliances or apparatus in an open shop, or in a window or in a showcase, exposed to public inspection, or if he seek to attract attention by means of public advertisements or circulars describing modes of practice, or patented or secret processes, or by the publication of a scale of professional charges, he should be considered guilty of infamous and disgraceful conduct in a professional sense, and his name, accordingly, should be removed from the dentists' register. The petition also suggests that the names of any registered dentists who may be associated as assistants or managers with persons not themselves registered who trade under the style of "Dental Institute," &c., and who are "covered," be similarly treated. We do not suppose that the General Medical Council will be so foolish as to act upon these recommendations, at least in regard to those who have been registered as dentists on account of being in practice before July 22, 1873. In this class of dentists nearly all chemists practising dentistry are included, and, as they have no scruples about advertising, they will be most affected by the reformers.

THE RIVAL CHEMICAL BODIES.

Professor Tilden responds to Professor Thorpe's letter of withdrawal from the Institute of Chemistry by giving in the

Chemical News the history of the resolution which we referred to last week. It is this. A resolution, of which notice had been given, was moved by Dr. Teed as follows:—

That in future the letters F.C.S. be omitted in the Register from all names of members of the Institute.

It was moved as an amendment by Mr. M. Carteighe, seconded by Mr. F. J. M. Page, and carried—

That in future all letters indicating membership of any Society except the Royal Society (London) be omitted in the Register from all names of members of the Institute.

It was moved as an amendment by Professor T. E. Thorpe, seconded by Mr. R. J. Friswell, and lost—

That all letters denoting membership of societies and degrees be deleted from the list of members of the Institute.

It was moved as an amendment by Mr. A. H. Allen, seconded by Professor T. E. Thorpe, and lost—

That the words "except the Royal Society (London)" be omitted.

The original amendment was then put as a substantive motion, and carried. Messrs. Carteighe and Page also state that no feeling of disloyalty to the Chemical Society existed or exists in their minds, and it was because a majority of the Institute Council were of the same opinion that the amended resolution was passed instead of the original one. So far, well. The whole trouble is, of course, that the letters "F.C.S." have come to be regarded by the public as a qualification, which they are not, and the Institute strongly discourages the use of F.C.S. for business or professional purposes, recommending, instead, its own F.I.C., which, they say, is a qualification, because it is given as the result of examination. To that those who sympathise with Professor Thorpe retort that nineteen out of every twenty fellows of the Institute have been elected without examination, and until the examined men are in a majority, the respective "qualifications" are as six to half-a-dozen.

LADIES IN THE DRUG-TRADE.

However successful ladies may have proved as dispensers, it would appear that their ideas are far too expansive for the details of a wholesale drug-business. This remark is based on a recent experience of which Messrs. Lorimer & Co. have given us details. They advertised for a young lady as invoice-clerk. Over sixty applied, and to all these the same test calculation was given. We are assured that only two of them worked it out correctly. One result arrived at by a lady, who, we are told, "was loaded with testimonials, and had passed no end of examinations," was so magnificent that it is worth printing as an indication of what the drug-trade might be:—

	£	s.	d.
9 lbs. Epsom salts, at 10s. 6d. cwt. ..	529	6	0
18 lbs. oil, at 6s. 6d. gall. (8½ lbs. to gall.) ..	49	14	6
2 lbs. 5 oz. tineture, at 2s. 5d. lb... ..	0	5	7½
½ drachm musk, at 83s. oz. ..	26	16	0
4 lbs. senna, at 109s. ewt. ..	2.621	4	0
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	3,227	6	1½

With such figures as these for cost prices, supported by the popular opinion of chemists' profits, it would be interesting to get an estimate from this lady of the charge for dispensing an ordinary physician's prescription.

THERE ARE PROTESTANTS IN IRELAND.

This is what Messrs. Holloway discovered the other day. They had sent to an Irish chemist for distribution a supply of a Papal Jubilee Almanack, which were returned to them with the following note:—

"We received your parcel by Sutton to-day. As we are not willing to contribute to the exaltation of the "Holy See," and cannot sanction the circulation of our name under the

insignia thereof, we have returned to you this day, carriage-paid, the parcel as received. We know no sovereign but Victoria—long may she reign. God save the Queen!"

PATENT MEDICINES AND THE COFFIN-BUSINESS.

A correspondent of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST was at Hexham during the recent election there, and he heard an artisan orator speaking on behalf of the Unionist candidate. One passage from his fervid address he took down for us:—"The British working man does not get a chance now with the foreign-manufactured goods being allowed to come into this country free. I am a joiner by trade myself, and when I first came here I used to have a good many coffins to make and a good many bodies to put away. Now they are bringing in foreign-manufactured coffins, and I have very few to make. But I have as many bodies to put away as ever I had—and how is that? Because they are bringing in a flood of foreign-manufactured patent medicines, and these are killing off the people, and that is why I have as many bodies to put away as ever I had."

WHAT HE KNOWS ABOUT SODA-WATER.

An innocent *Westminster Review* interviewer "called on a firm of aerated-water manufacturers of world-wide reputation" the other day to ask them about soda-water with no soda in it. The world-wide-reputation man looked at his guileless visitor and pumped gas into him cruelly. He told him there were mean people in the trade who cheated the public out of their rightful soda; but they are not leading firms like themselves. "Look here," said he, "our price for soda-water is eighteenpence a dozen; we can do the other at a shilling. But then the eighteenpenny article contains real bicarbonate of soda." He did not add that the outside wholesale value of the bicarbonate in the twelve bottles would be considerably less than half a farthing.

Business Changes.

THE business of the late Mr. Orpin, chemist, Tunbridge Wells (The Camden Pharmacy), has been taken over by Mr. J. Mann.

MESSRS. J. HALLAWELL & Co. have removed from 63 Wood Street to larger premises at 114 Duke Street, Liverpool.

THE business of Mr. J. T. Thompson, Richmond, Yorks, has been purchased by Mr. Newton Clarkson, who served his apprenticeship there.

THE business carried on by Mr. R. T. Linton at Albert Street, Leith Walk, has been acquired by the Edinburgh and Leith Drug Company (Limited).

MESSRS. LE GRAND & SUTCLIFFE, the artesian-well makers, have removed to larger premises, at 125 Bunhill Row, which they designate Magdala Works.

MR. JAMES WALKER has purchased the business of the late Mr. Noah MacAllan, Ellon, which he has carried on for the representatives for the past two and a half years.

MR. REX BLANCHFORD, from Messrs. Pope, Roach & Son, has purchased the business conducted for thirty years by Mr. R. Goodwin Mumbray, 34 Hill Rise, Richmond, S.W.

MR. JOHN W. GIBSON, who has been many years with Messrs. Herrings & Co., of Aldersgate Street, is going to represent Messrs. Sharp Brothers, of Southampton Row, W.C., as their London traveller.

THE old-established chemists' and medical transfer agency business, which for many years has been carried on at 15 Walbrook, London, E.C., under the style of Messrs. Crocker & Co., was transferred to Mr. Alfred Manners about a year ago. Mr. William Judd, formerly of Shanklin, Isle of Wight, has now entered into partnership with Mr. Manners, and the business will in the future be carried on by them, the style of the firm being continued as hitherto.

Legal Reports.

TIBBITS v. ALABASTER.

THE hearing of the libel action brought by Dr. Tibbits against the *Electrical Review* was resumed in the Queen's Bench Division on Saturday, before Justice Mathew and a special jury. The libel complained of was contained in an article criticising severely a pamphlet written by the plaintiff on the Harness electropathic belts. The proceedings of the first two days were reported in our last issue.

Sir R. Webster, replying on behalf of the plaintiff, wished to say once and for all that he was not appearing there for Mr. Harness, but for Dr. Tibbits. It would be a very great injustice if, in defending this action, the proprietors of the *Electrical Review* should be allowed to turn the issue into an attack on Mr. Harness instead of being kept to their justification of the attack upon Dr. Tibbits. The plaintiff had published a series of works dealing with electrical remedies, some of which were books of high authority. Dr. Tibbits claimed to have demonstrated that the current of electricity did pass through the body. That he proved to his own satisfaction after six weeks of experiments. That was the statement he made, and it had been shown to be true. The evidence of Lord Kelvin went that far. Lord Kelvin had, from his great pinnacle of scientific attainment, stated exactly what Dr. Tibbits, with his much smaller electrical knowledge, expressed before. His learned friend was instructed to suggest that the plaintiff had spoken of uncoupled-up belts, and that that was what was attacked. Unfortunately for the defendants, their witness, Dr. de Morteville, when he had the belt placed in his hands admitted there were permanent metallic connections between the zinc and the copper inside. That the belt when coupled generated a current of electricity which would when worn penetrate the body, had been admitted by every electrician. They had been told the force of the current was so insignificant that it was worthless. The first medical gentleman called for the defendants said the medical dose was from 1 to 2 milliampères applied for about half an hour through the diseased part. The next witness gave it as 5 to 10 milliampères for about ten minutes. That was when the current was generated by a machine. How could it be said it was absolutely impossible for a current of a tenth of that power to do any good at all when applied continuously? He was precluded from going into that, but at least he submitted it was no sign of dishonesty for a man to indicate that such currents would be of use. The defendants said their article was directed against Mr. Harness. Why, then, did they head it "Electricity and the Medical Profession"? Sir R. Webster read the libel, calling attention to the references to Dr. Tibbits. It was said Dr. Tibbits's letter had been put forward to gild the counterfeit, and that the matter seemed to call for interference by the British Medical Association. He asked the jury to say that the article was not a fair criticism of a scientific matter, but an attack upon Dr. Tibbits for being, as they suggested, the abettor of a fraud.

Mr. Justice Mathew, in summing up, said the real question was one altogether for the jury—it was for them to dispose of the issue raised. The libel complained of was a criticism on a pamphlet published by the plaintiff. No newspaper writer possessed greater rights than any one of the public, and any one of the public was entitled to criticise and express an opinion upon anything that invited public criticism; and as long as that opinion was an honest opinion, influenced by no improper motives, and within the limits of what a jury would consider fair, no action for libel would lie. It might be a very pungent criticism, it might be wholly disparaging, it might be very offensive, it might be cruel, but so long as it was an honest opinion, and an honest opinion on what was offered to invite comment, the publication was not a libel. It had been the fate of most of us to see very disparaging comments on books that had been published, and it was often felt that what was said was very pungent, offensive, and cruel to the author, but as long as the writer expresses his honest opinion no action will lie. If further illustration were needed, they were all familiar with the way in which public men were spoken of in this country; they were accus-

ted to the denunciations of one party by the other as the enemies of their country; but so long as those opinions were honestly expressed, nobody could challenge them by an action for libel in a court of law. But there was an admirably clear and well-defined line beyond which the critic must not go: he might attack the opinions, he might attack the productions of the persons he assailed as long as he did it honestly, but he must not attribute unworthy or dishonest or improper motives to the persons whom he attacked; if he did, the sole mode by which he could escape the responsibility of the libeller was by proving that what he had said was true. That was a distinction which should always be observed by a jury, and one which gave proper and sufficient freedom to the critic. The law being clear, they would see how it applied to this case. It was said on behalf of the defendants that this was a fair honest comment on a matter of great public interest—that it went no further than to condemn what it was their duty to censure in the conduct of the plaintiff. It was said, for the plaintiff, that the libel went beyond that, and charged him with being an impostor and with aiding and abetting quackery; and if the plaintiff were right, and that were the conclusion to which the jury came in the examination of this article, the sole question would be what damages the plaintiff was entitled to. That being so, he would refer briefly to the circumstances which gave rise to this litigation. It was suggested for the defendants that the real question sought to be thrust on the jury was not a question affecting the character of the plaintiff at all, but a question affecting the value of certain electrical appliances largely advertised and sold by a gentleman named Harness. It could not be got away from that the plaintiff in this action was not himself responsible for the action—the money was being found for him by the person referred to, Harness, the patentee of the appliances in question. They had had that view of the matter thrust before the jury from time to time in the course of the case, but it really had little to do with the matter in hand: they were not concerned with the question whether Harness's belt was a useful appliance or not. It appeared to him that any one of them would be justified in saying that this was a perfectly useless instrument; on the other hand, that any one of them would be justified in saying that it was an instrument of the highest possible usefulness. It was a question which could not be decided scientifically: it was a question of opinion. In the view of Harness, and in the view of the plaintiff, it would appear to be valuable; the view of the defendants was emphatically that it was a thing of no use—that any utility that it had was derived from the lively imagination of those who bought and wore it. In that condition of things, Mr. Harness, who was anxious, of course, to continue the sale already established, and increase it if possible, placed himself in communication with the plaintiff. At the time he did so a discussion had begun as to how these appliances acted, and the point they had arrived at was the very important point whether, if the electric current were generated by wearing this belt, it passed over the surface of the wearer or shot through his frame. If it cured him, it did not matter which way it went; if it did not cure him, the inquiry was unnecessary. That point of discussion was reached. The defendants asserted in their paper—a paper of great authority—that these supposed currents must pass over the surface and never get beneath; Mr. Harness, and those who were of his way of thinking, ascertained that the electrical current passed through the frame, and passing through the frame swept out of it whatever the ailment was from which the wearer was suffering. That was suggested. None of us know exactly what electricity does. That being so, it appeared to Mr. Harness very important to obtain scientific opinion, if he could, that this electricity passed through the frame and not over the surface. He placed himself in communication with the plaintiff, a man of high qualifications and considerable experience in the use of electricity for curative purposes. There was no doubt about that. He did not think any complaint could be made of the fact that it had been brought to their attention that, scientific as he was, he had not been successful in life. They must at the same time take his statement that any difficulties he had got into had been from the fault of others. No doubt the suggestion was—and it was for the jury to consider how far the suggestion might fairly be made—that a man in that position was more approachable than a man in an

entirely independent professional position. Certainly Mr. Harness applied to Dr. Tibbits to express an opinion on this point, the point at which the discussion at that time stopped—namely, the exact course taken by the electric current generated by this belt in question. It did not appear to be at all a question whether a current of electricity was generated, assuming, of course, that the belt be properly coupled up. It did not need an expert electrician—it did not need more than an ordinary schoolboy—to know that it must be coupled up if there was to be any electric current whatever. The position taken up by the defendants was that this current was so slight that it would be practically inoperative, and that if it had any operation at all it slid along the skin of the wearer and did not enter into his body at all. Dr. Tibbits had very shortly before expressed an emphatic condemnation of appliances of this sort. They had heard from a book published as recently as 1889 what his view of these belts was. Nevertheless, it was thought that with fuller opportunities of considering the question a different result might be arrived at; but the doctor had told them that he was careful to intimate to Mr. Harness if he had a fee Mr. Harness must take whatever his honest opinion was. He was not going to be bound to defend the cause as counsel would be who accepted a brief of a client. It was perhaps not wonderful under the circumstances that when the opinion did appear it was not unfavourable to the client, but the pamphlet which had been referred to certainly seemed to him (Mr. Justice Mathew) to convey to anybody reading it that Dr. Tibbits's opinion of this belt was not an unfavourable one. In the box Dr. Tibbits was very careful to tell them that he had really formed no judgment on that subject, and that he could not pledge his professional opinion to the conclusion that it was a useful instrument. But it was said for the defendants that when he came to prepare that pamphlet he not only did not say that he had formed no judgment on the subject, but cleverly conveyed by the form in which the original letter was written, and by the quotations that followed, that this belt generated mild doses of electricity which were sometimes very useful, and that although their exact scientific effect was not understood, many that had the benefit of such mild doses had derived great advantages from them. It was for them to judge whether that was the effect of the pamphlet or not. The learned Judge then read passages from the pamphlet, asking the jury what effect such and such passages would produce on anyone reading them. That was a pamphlet, he said, that was published inviting public criticism, and it was sent to the proprietors of the *Electrical Review*, as well as to others, that they might comment upon it. It was no doubt considered by Mr. Harness to be an extremely valuable testimonial for his electropathic belt, and for that reason was sent to the papers for any fair comments that might be made upon it. It was under these circumstances that this alleged libel was published by the defendants, and the jury had to say whether it was just to treat that article as honest criticism upon the pamphlet and the conduct of the plaintiff in reference to this belt, or whether it imputed to the plaintiff that he was an impostor—a conscious impostor lending himself to palming off on the public an utterly worthless instrument. It was clear that the article was not expressed in that form; it did not contain anything which you could put your finger upon and point to as involving a charge of imposition upon the plaintiff; but it was said that anybody reading it would come to the conclusion that that was what was meant, and if so the article was libellous. It was agreed that the earlier part of the article—which was headed “Electricity and the Medical Profession”—did not refer to Dr. Tibbits. It appeared to refer very distinctly to the proprietor of the belt, and it was said that he had taken proceedings to defend himself against any imputation made upon himself in that or any other article published by the defendants. Quoting from the alleged libel, Mr. Justice Mathew said there was nothing unfair in saying, “Here is a gentleman who is a recognised, or supposed recognised, authority; we condemn him as we condemn the instrument, without saying that he is a conscious impostor.” It went on, “The pamphlet is nothing more nor less than a direct recognition of the Harness ‘electropathic belt’ as a valuable electro-medical appliance.” Was that a charge of imposition? Did it say more than that this gentleman, who was supposed to be an authority in the medical world, was lending his sanction and

giving the direct recognition of his opinion that this was a valuable medical appliance? In the light of the trial in the Bloomsbury County Court [which we reported in our issue of July 22, and in which it was brought out that one of Mr. Harness's qualified medical officers who dealt with cases of hernia was originally a “furniture-salesman”] the reference to “qualified officers” in the letter from Dr. Tibbits to Mr. C. B. Harness should be noted. His Lordship then read the letter, and continued:—There was a disagreeable reminder to the doctor that he had praised these “qualified practitioners” at the institute of Mr. Harness, and what was suggested was that it turned out, on investigation in a court of law, that one of those with whom the doctor was satisfied was nothing less than a furniture-salesman. It was said by Sir Richard Webster, “How offensive that is!” Dr. Tibbits referred to them as qualified assistants. What the defendants said was, “Before you praised people there as qualified assistants, I think you might have inquired what they were, and have ascertained whether or not they had medical qualifications.” It was beside the matter, but it was used by the learned counsel for the plaintiff as indicating a malicious bias against the plaintiff. His Lordship then read from the article as follows:—

As is usual in letters of this kind, there is one thing that is true in what is said, and this acts as a glass to make appear to be true what is certainly, but not distinctly, false. The second paragraph, for example, literally speaking, asserts a fact which has never been seriously doubted—that the Harness belts, when connected up, do generate infinitesimal quantities of electricity, just in the same manner as does the old schoolboy experiment of placing a piece of zinc upon the tongue and a penny underneath, and then bringing their projecting edges into contact. No doubt “it is impossible for a private practitioner to ever hope to have resources such an institute as yours commands.” We admit that, as the result of money accumulated by the sales of a great number of useless appliances, an “institute” has been founded, which may contain resources which, if honestly made use of, would be of real value; but there is clear evidence, we think, that the latter is not the object in view—the real object is to gild the counterfeit and make it appear to be all of sterling gold.

It was said that the phrase “the real object is to gild the counterfeit and make it appear to be all of sterling gold” referred to the plaintiff; it was said by the other side, No; it related to the person who was selling these things. It was entirely for the jury to say. Nobody could complain of the condemnation or laudation of these electric belts if the opinion was the honest opinion of anyone who commented on them. The next portion referred to experiments purporting to have been made by Dr. Tibbits. The doctor said in effect, “I am going to establish that these currents pass through the frame, and not merely over the surface of the skin.” Referring to his experiments the doctor said:—

I have tested many advertised appliances, and without entering into a long dissertation upon the relative efficacy of these, I have no hesitation in saying that, regarded from a strictly scientific point of view, the electropathic appliances manufactured by the Electropathic and Zander Institute, who are manufacturers of Mr. C. B. Harness's various patents, 52 Oxford Street, London, are preferable to any others. By the courtesy of Mr. Harness, I have been permitted to test all his electric appliances, and I give the result of my investigations. These appliances are scientifically constructed, perfectly manufactured, and admit of being placed upon and kept in close contact with the skin, or with any part of the body.

That did not imply to the observer that he had been paid the handsome fee of 100 guineas. Having described the belts the doctor said, “It will thus be seen that either quantity or intensity can be obtained.” That appeared to be a very inaccurate statement, because they could not by multiplying the discs increase the intensity. The plaintiff's explanation was that he was not considering this belt as worn, but was considering it as off the body, and if it were off the body that statement was true. But the sole question was, What was the effect of the belt when worn? and he (Mr. Justice Mathew) could not think the plaintiff's explanation very satisfactory. Then the plaintiff referred to a diagram, which showed the belt properly coupled up. From that diagram he proposed to prove that the current of electricity passed beneath the skin. The comment the defendants made was that there was no proof that the current passed beneath the skin, and on that point the evidence for the defendants appeared to be conclusive. Then the article went on to say, “A perusal of the foregoing by anyone who has a very elementary knowledge of galvanic electricity, and who has

one of the Harness belts before him, will at once show that the writer exhibits a most incredible ignorance of electrical laws." Was it unfair to say that if it was an honest opinion? Was there anything imputing dishonesty to a man when it was said that he was ignorant of electrical laws, and when that statement was accompanied with a proof which they proposed to offer of their statement? The plaintiff had had the opportunity of giving his version, and they had heard the evidence offered by Lord Kelvin and others for the defendants. It was for the jury to judge whether or not there was anything unfair or unjust under the circumstances in charging the plaintiff in strong language—they would not criticise language if they thought the opinion was an honest and fair one—with an ignorance of electrical laws.

An ignorance which utterly unfits him to speak as an authority, and which, in view of the support which it affords for bolstering up this appliance, seems to call for an interdiction by the British Medical Association.

Sir Richard Webster said there was something which attributed to the plaintiff that he was bolstering up what the British Medical Association would condemn as quackery. It was said for the defendants, "All that we say about that is that you express an opinion which would convey to the public that you thought it was a valuable instrument, and you thought so because the current of electricity passes through the frame and you support your opinion by experiments. But to an electrician your proofs are no proofs, your experiments are fallacies, and so far as they are used for upholding your opinion, you are bolstering up something which we say is a worthless instrument." They (the jury) must judge between the two. Did that impute to the plaintiff that he was bolstering up what he knew to be worthless, or was it more than a statement by the defendants that they were able to say that his experiments did not justify his position—namely, that an electrical current passed through the frame? The article went on to controvert the doctor's assertion "that either quantity or intensity can be obtained." "The discs," said the article, "cannot be joined up for intensity, and we wonder whether any elementary student would make the ridiculous assertion that a number of couples immersed in an electrolyte contained in one vessel would give more than the electromotive force of one couple." There the suggestion was made that the plaintiff was ignorant. That was the defendants' story, but Sir R. Webster said that suggestion was that the plaintiff was a rogue. The jury had heard the evidence called to show that that statement of the defendants' was true, that you did not increase the intensity of the current by multiplying the discs. That pointed to what was coming:—

Everybody knows, or is supposed to know, that muscles, tissue, blood-vessels, &c., are comparatively good conductors, compared with the epidermis, but the discs on the Harness belts are not furnished with platinum needle-points one-third of an inch long, for the purpose of puncturing through the skin, and aim in a mechanical way to get over its highly resisting properties. Surely such a subterfuge is too transparent to deceive anybody of ordinary intellect, but we think it incumbent upon the editors, considering the powerful influence exerted by such serials as the *Lancet*, and the *British Medical Journal*, that they should bring this latest phase of the electropathic-belt business before their readers.

Was that saying anything more than "You do not know what you are talking about, and anybody with ordinary intellect would not be deceived by what you are saying?" The article proceeded:—

All persons conversant with the extreme sensitiveness of the Lord Kelvin—or, as we prefer to have it, the Thomson—reflecting galvanometer, are perfectly aware that *several degrees* mean *practically no current*. A piece of zinc and platinum needle will produce all the effects stated above without the intervention of the belt worn upon the body; indeed, in the absence of any indication that the negative pole of the belt was connected to anything at all, it appears perfectly evident that the belt, *per se*, played no part in this little "comedy of errors." What value, we would ask, is the bare statement that "a deflection is obtained on a galvanometer"? The introduction of the term "Lord Kelvin reflecting galvanometer" is a pretty transparent device; the public will at once say—"Oh! if we get evidence of an electric current on a *Lord Kelvin* instrument, of course the appliance producing the current must be a most valuable contrivance, and cheap at several guineas." Such is the public logic (?), and, unfortunately, those who trade thereupon know it. With all the rubbish (to call it by a mild name) written, the concluding paragraph follows as a matter of course.

Lord Kelvin said that his was a delicate instrument, and that what would be practically no current on the human frame would be observable on his galvanometer.

To get at the public, so as to protect them, is most difficult; the daily press is, unfortunately, too interested from an advertisement point of view to enter into the matter. We are pleased, however, to note that *Science Sifters* has entered the arena to do battle against this imposture. We heartily wish it success, and, although it may take time, we feel little doubt but that perseverance will eventually command it, and that what is undoubtedly a grave scandal may at last be unveiled in all its grossness, and the promoters and abettors brought to book.

Sir Richard Webster said that was a comment directly pointing to the plaintiff. It was said for the defendants, "We say this is a fair comment on matters of public interest, written honestly. It is not suggested that there was any quarrel or reason for our feeling any enmity, and we ask the jury to protect us when this libel is brought." It was said, on the other hand, that anybody reading this would suppose a distinct attack was made on the personal character and honour of the plaintiff as a medical man, and therefore he was entitled to damages. If it came to be a question of damages a great deal might be said about this. If the jury thought the article had gone beyond the limit, probably they would think it very close on the line. Sharp, pungent criticism did not make libel. If this was an honest expression of opinion on which honest opinion was challenged by the plaintiff himself, the defendants were entitled to a verdict. All the circumstances of the case must be considered. Further, it had been dwelt upon that this action was not brought to relieve the character of the plaintiff from any professional stain, but with a view of recommending to the public appliances of which the plaintiff had approved and from which Mr. Harness was drawing large profits. The jury must consider, if it were a question of damage, by what figure they marked their sense of any wrong they considered had been done by the defendants to the plaintiff.

The jury, having consulted for a few minutes, returned a verdict for the defendants.

The announcement was received with applause by the people sitting in court.

Mr. Justice Mathew said he could not have that nonsense, and advised the crowd to go away quietly before he had to send them. (Laughter.)

Mr. Walton: I ask for judgment for the defendants, with costs.

Mr. Justice Mathew: Yes.

ALUM IN BAKING-POWDER.

AT the Pontypridd Police Court on February 15, before Mr. Ignatius Williams, stipendiary, and other magistrates, James James, an assistant employed at the Co-operative Stores, Treherbert, was summoned by Superintendent Jones, under section 3 of the Food and Drugs Act, for having sold to him a packet of baking-powder which was mixed with alum, thereby rendering it injurious to health. The Excelsior Baking-powder Company, the manufacturers of the article in question, were the real defendants, and were represented by counsel. Several other summonses for like offences had been served on other tradesmen, but it was agreed that the decision in this case should rule in the other case.

Superintendent Jones proved the purchase of the baking-powder, and produced the certificate of the analyst, who declared that "100 parts of the sample contained 39 parts of alum, and, in his opinion, the use of alum in bread was prejudicial to health." Witness gave it as his opinion that the consumption of bread among the working classes in that district amounted to 2 lbs. per day per adult. The cost of alum was 5s. 9d. per cwt., while the price of tartaric acid, for which alum was substituted, was about 6s., and he estimated the cost of the penny packet which he purchased at one-twentieth of a penny. Taking the analyst's certificate as correct, he estimated that a person using 2 lbs. of bread made with this powder would consume 117 grains of alum per day.

Dr. W. Morgan, of Swansea, the county analyst, gave the ingredients of the packet analysed (omitting fractions) as 39 per cent. alum, 22 per cent. bicarbonate of soda, and 37 per cent. rice flour. There was no tartaric acid in it at all. Cross-examined, witness admitted that it was an open

question among medical men whether alum in bread was injurious to health.

Dr. W. Williams, medical officer of health for the county of Glamorgan, corroborated. In cross-examination this witness produced a small glass tube containing a few grains of hydrate of alumina, which he said was the residuum from 1 lb. of bread made with this baking-powder. Witness, however, declared that even that quantity would be harmful.

Corroborative evidence was given by Dr. Howard Davies, Pontypridd; Dr. T. H. Morris, Tylorstown; Dr. Alfred Evans, M.A., Pontypridd; Dr. W. E. Thomas, Ystrad; Mr. W. H. Key and Mr. Matthews, chemists, Pontypridd.

For the defence, it was contended that the baking-powder was not an article of food within the meaning of the section; further, that the alum could not be said to be the ingredient mixed with "the article of food," inasmuch as in this case the baking-powder without the alum could not exist as baking-powder.

Mr. Francis Sutton, F.C.S., analyst for the county of Norfolk, was called, and said he had used alum baking-powders for the last thirty years, and he had never known of a case in which health was injured by their use. He generally disagreed with the evidence given by the medical witnesses called for the prosecution.

Corroborative testimony was given by Dr. Wynter Blyth, Marylebone; Dr. A. P. Luff, official analyst to the Home Office; Dr. Hunter and Dr. Leckie, Pontypridd; and Dr. Warburton, Treherbert.

The Magistrates, after a lengthy consultation, found that the case for the prosecution had been proved, and inflicted a penalty of 2*l.* and costs.

Notice of appeal was given.

SODA-WATER SINE SODA.

At the Brentford Petty Sessions on February 18, Mr. Dalton, landlord of the Coach and Horses, Uxbridge Road, Ealing, and another licensed victualler named Branch, of Ealing, were summoned under the Adulteration of Foods Act, 1875, for selling soda-water which had no bicarbonate of soda in it, contrary to section 6 of the said Act. Mr. Horace Browne, who defended, said this was the first prosecution of the kind that had taken place since the passing of the Act, and if it were successful it would create a revolution not only in the whole trade, but it would necessitate fresh education of the English people, who had got to term as "soda-water" what was well known in the trade to be only aerated-water. His contention was that there was no prejudice to the purchaser, as was provided by section 6 of the Act, and that therefore the summons must be dismissed. In Dr. Brewer's "Guide to Science" he (Mr. Browne) read, "Which of the aerated-waters is most excellent? Answer: That called soda-water, though it rarely contains any soda." Scientific evidence having been called, the Magistrates fined each of the defendants 10*s.* Notice of appeal was given.

THE SHEFFIELD GUARDIANS AND THEIR DRUG-BILL.

At the Sheffield County Court, on Wednesday, before his Honour Judge Ellison, an action was brought against the Sheffield Board of Guardians by Mr. John Machen Furness, chemist and druggist, of West Bar, Sheffield, who claimed 14*l.* 12*s.* 9*d.* for goods supplied in July last. The Guardians had admitted their liability for 11*l.*, so the real sum in dispute was 3*l.* 12*s.* 9*d.* Mr. A. Muir Wilson appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. W. E. Clegg for the Guardians.

Mr. Wilson, in opening the case, said it filled him with astonishment as a ratepayer of the City that the Guardians should defend this action. There might be good reason for it of which he was not aware. His client, who was a well-known chemist in the town, had been in the habit of supplying the Guardians with drugs for the Union Hospital. In July he sent in goods to the total value of 14*l.* 12*s.* 9*d.* The orders for those goods specified no prices, and therefore he should put it to the Court as a matter of law that his client was entitled to supply goods at his own price, subject, of course, to the decision of the Court as to whether they were reasonable or not. If the Court was of opinion that the prices were unfair, it could deduct from them such an amount as it thought fit. In this case they had the repre-

sentatives of the Union ordering goods, and yet not putting upon the orders the prices to be charged for them—an act of gross carelessness, of which the Court would scarcely think public officials could be guilty. His client had supplied the Guardians previously with goods, and not the slightest objection had been taken to his prices. In September his client asked for payment of his account, and it was disputed. Mr. Spencer, the Clerk to the Guardians, wrote to the plaintiff that the Board had resolved that payment of his account be deferred, and that he be requested to attend before the committee. Prior to that there had been some correspondence. The Finance Committee had requested him to revise his charges. Plaintiff regretted that he could not do that, adding, however, in his letter that if the Board wished it he would allow 1*l.* per cent. off for cheque with settlement by September 8, otherwise he would be pleased to attend upon the Guardians and endeavour to satisfy them as to the reasonableness of his account. Mr. Spencer, the Clerk, wrote that the objection the Guardians had to paying the account was that the charges for some of the articles were too high. An interview took place between the plaintiff and the Guardians, and an endeavour was made to barter his client down to 11*l.*, which plaintiff would never agree to accept.

Mr. Clegg: Nothing of the kind. No sum was mentioned. My friend is quite mistaken.

Mr. Wilson said that, at any rate, a cheque for 11*l.* was sent to the plaintiff, and he accepted it "on account"—that being the reason the action was brought in its present form. There was no finality about the payment of the 11*l.*, and that might be proved by a letter from the Clerk of the Guardians to himself, in which he said that the question of the balance claimed by Mr. Furness on his account had been referred back to the Finance Committee for reconsideration. At a later period the Guardians' Clerk adopted the defence which, he supposed, would be set up that day, and wrote informing him (Mr. Wilson) that the Guardians resolved that they had paid to the plaintiff what they considered to be a reasonable sum in settlement of his account, Mr. Furness having agreed to accept the decision of the committee. At that time the Guardians were actually in possession of plaintiff's receipt for 11*l.* "on account" of his bill, yet that wise Board adopted a resolution of that kind—one of the most "rubbishy" that could be put on the minutes of any body. Plaintiff never agreed to accept the decision of any committee, and, knowing his bill to be a correct one, pressed for payment.

Mr. J. M. Furness, the plaintiff, was then called, and swore that the prices he charged the Guardians were fair and reasonable.

Mr. Clegg: Let the plaintiff be careful.

Mr. Wilson: Oh, he is sworn. He is a business man, and knows what things are.

Cross-examined by Mr. Clegg, the plaintiff said he had been in the habit of tendering for the supply of drugs to the Union since 1888. His last tender was in June, 1892, and it was not accepted.

Mr. Clegg: Do you tell his Honour that you have charged the same prices for those things supplied in July as you did in your June tender?

Plaintiff: I say they have formerly paid charges they are now disputing.

Mr. Clegg: You say the charges are practically the same as you have been in the habit of charging?

Plaintiff: Yes, the same as before.

Mr. Clegg said he would show that, in some instances, the charges varied in excess from 50 to 300 per cent.

Mr. Wilson: And he has a right to charge 600 per cent. if he likes.

Mr. Clegg said he would, in drawing a comparison, confine himself to the tender of June, 1892.

His Honour agreed that it was no use going into charges made by the plaintiff in tenders prior to that period.

Mr. Wilson said the July transaction was not a tender in the sense that others were.

His Honour: You are bound by the tender of June, 1892.

Mr. Wilson: No, sir; the tender has nothing whatever to do with it.

Mr. Clegg: In June, 1892, Mr. Furness tendered for certain articles, and in July the Guardians, who were considering a fresh system of tender for drugs, ran short of a certain number of drugs which they were bound to get, and, of

course, they go to the man from whom they got a tender a month before, with the expectation that they were going to be charged the June, 1892, charges.

Mr. Wilson called his Honour's attention to the fact that the June tender was not accepted, and stated that in July the Guardians, wanting some odd quantities of drugs, went to the plaintiff for them. It was not to be supposed, however, that the prices of the tender, which was for a large amount, applied to the July transaction, which was on a much smaller scale.

Plaintiff was then cross-examined at some length on the various items in his account, Mr. Clegg's object being to show that the excess, compared with the June tender, was beyond reason. Plaintiff admitted that for certain drugs more had been charged, but he reminded the Court of the fluctuations of the market; the fact that the total amount of the order was only small as compared with the unaccepted June tender, and that the Guardians had in previous dealings with him paid him the same sums for certain drugs which in the July account they considered excessive.

His Honour went through the items and pointed out that, with one or two exceptions, the higher prices were charged for much smaller quantities than those mentioned in the tender.

By Mr. Wilson: The prices you quoted were based on the expectation that you would obtain the order for the whole 128*l.*—Yes.

You accommodated your prices so as to get the entire order?—Yes.

And your tender of June, 1892, was rejected?—It was.

Mr. Clegg in defence resented the strong language his friend had used about the Guardians, saying they had a public duty to perform and had not shirked from performing it. They were of opinion that the plaintiff had charged an excessive and exorbitant price for his drugs, and had refused to pay him. In taking that step he thought they were well advised.

His Honour: Am I to take it that the tender of June, 1892, is an existing tender or not? Mr. Clegg has handed it up to the Court.

Mr. Wilson replied that the tender was rejected, whereupon his Honour passed it down with some show of impatience.

Mr. Clegg remarked that the fact that the tender was rejected did not alter his case. His point was that the Guardians asked certain chemists to tender for the supply of drugs, as the plaintiff's tender ran out in June, 1892. There was some delay in deciding upon them, as the Guardians had under consideration the question of the rearrangement of the drug-tenders. In the meanwhile, goods for the hospital were required and they were ordered from the plaintiff. His tender was not finally accepted, but he (Mr. Clegg) asked the Court to take it as a basis upon which the plaintiff was prepared to supply the goods to the Guardians when not under contract. What they complained of was that the plaintiff had taken advantage of the fact that there was no contract, and had charged pretty much what he liked.

His Honour was of opinion that, under such circumstances, the plaintiff was entitled to charge a reasonable price for his drugs.

Mr. Clegg said his contention was that the prices were not reasonable; they were exorbitant. He admitted that the plaintiff was entitled to charge a little beyond the contract-price where the quantities taken were smaller; but in this instance he had charged from 50 to 300 per cent. more than he had ever charged before. When the Guardians found that such was the case they refused to pay the bill.

His Honour: Suppose the market prices varied?

Mr. Clegg: I shall prove that they did not, and that the prices charged are extortionate and excessive. The Guardians came to the conclusion that 11*l.* was an ample sum to pay the bill.

Mr. G. T. W. Newsholme, pharmaceutical chemist, Market Place, and a member of the Board of Guardians, was called for the defence. He said he had been in business sixteen years and was a member of the Finance Committee of the Guardians. He had had the plaintiff's bill before him. The Guardians had under consideration the reconstruction of the system of contracting for drugs, and plaintiff was asked to supply them without any tender. He had gone carefully through the account, and, in his judgment, the amount

charged was excessive. A fair sum for the Guardians to pay would be 11*l.* He had heard the plaintiff's explanation, and he still held to that opinion.

By Mr. Wilson: He took exception to the charge of 2*s.* for lint. It was true in his own list he put the price at 2*s. 6d.*, but that was the charge to retail customers. He considered the other charges referred to were excessive. If he were quoting for forty articles he should endeavour to make them uniformly low so as to get the lot. He denied that politics had anything to do with his action in this matter, as he was of the same party as the plaintiff. Four or five gentlemen tendered, including the plaintiff, and the contract went to Mr. Gibson.

Mr. Wilson: Who and what are the members of the committee which disputes this bill?—Myself.

Yes; you are a chemist.—Mr. Senior, the Chairman.

He is a pawnbroker, and won't know much about drugs.—He is an exceptionally good business man.

Who else?—Mr. Tuckwood.

He is a grocer.—A good business man.

Who else?—Mr. Clarke.

He is an emigration agent?—Yes. Mr. Bramwell.

He is a general dealer?—Yes. Mr. Beal.

He is a cutlery manufacturer?—Yes. Mr. Adams.

He is an insurance agent?—Yes.

And these gentlemen, who have not the slightest experience in drugs, undertake to decide upon the plaintiff's bill?—I think it is very unfair to put it in that way. The committee had in consultation with them the dispenser.

Mr. Clegg: You took into consideration the previous charges, and came to the conclusion that the bill was too much?—Yes.

Has the dispute anything whatever to do with politics?—Nothing whatever.

Mr. Clegg: It is a very foolish suggestion.

Mr. H. Sutcliffe, dispenser at the workhouse, was called, and said that, having gone through the plaintiff's bill, he came to the conclusion that the charges were too high, and so he advised the Guardians.

In answer to Mr. Watson, he admitted having written to the plaintiff, under date September 3, as follows:—

Your account was presented to the Finance Committee in the usual way, and was returned to me to ask you to revise your charges. I ticked the articles on the invoices as rather excessive after I had it returned to me. I thought the prices rather high in the articles I marked; but most of them had been paid before, so that was the reason I passed the account.

Mr. Wilson argued that that letter was an answer to the whole case.

His Honour asked that the plaintiff might be recalled, and put it to him: At what rate did you supply the articles ordered?

The Plaintiff: At the ordinary market-rate for the quantities ordered.

Not as you would charge for a large sum?—No.

His Honour said it seemed to him that the plaintiff was right in his contention. It was quite clear that he could not be bound by his tender of June 25, 1892, which was never accepted. Still less could he be bound by any preceding tenders. He was entitled to charge such a reasonable sum as he would make to any customer for the same quantities. The plaintiff had told him he had done that, and as he had no reason to disbelieve him, his verdict would be for the amount claimed.

Verdict for the plaintiff, with costs.

AN ASSISTANT'S CLAIM.

JAMES DUDGEON, chemist, 2 Melgund Terrace, Edinburgh, sued the Scottish Drug Dépôt (Limited) in the Edinburgh Sheriff Small-Debt Court on Wednesday for 4*l. 6s.* as salary for two weeks from January 28 last as manager of the defenders' branch at 1 Earl Grey Street. From the evidence it seemed that a dispute arose as to the introduction by the Company of a cash check system. The pursuer said he was dismissed without warning; while Mr. Corstorphine, chairman of the directors, said that the pursuer refused to work the new system and resigned. Sheriff Hamilton granted decree of absolvitor, with expenses.

BATEY & CO. v. THE MINERAL-WATER BOTTLE PROTECTION SOCIETY (LIMITED).

THIS action came on in the High Court on Thursday, before the Lord Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Hawkins. The plaintiffs appealed from the judgment of Mr. Justice Kennedy, who declined to grant an interim injunction till the trial of the action restraining the defendants from receiving, warehousing, or detaining any of the plaintiffs' bottles or cases. After Mr. Cock had spoken for the plaintiffs, and Mr. Bigham for the defendants (the matter in dispute being the price to be paid by the plaintiffs for bottles returned to them), on the suggestion of their Lordships the parties conferred together, with the result that terms were arrived at, there being no order as to costs.

Bankruptcy Reports.

EVAN CANT, 4 Wallbutton Road, Brockley, Commercial Traveller.

ON February 14, at the Greenwich Bankruptcy Court, before the Registrar, Mr. Pitt Taylor, the adjourned examination of this debtor took place. Mr. Munro, Assistant Official Receiver, further questioned debtor, who said that he believed he referred the Liverpool Lint Company to Messrs. Robson, printers—Mr. George Robson, with whom he had been on friendly terms for years, promising to back him on certain conditions. It was incorrect for the company to say that they gave him credit on the strength of that letter, as he told them that Mr. Robson, owing to delay in getting goods, had declined to back him further. In reply to his solicitor, debtor said Mr. Boigt, the representative of the Lint Company, gave him an idea as to what he was to say in writing to the firm, and that he had explained to them in writing that his friends had declined to back him. The examination was further adjourned.

Re RICHARD ROAN JULER (deceased), late of 48 Paget Road, Shooter's Hill, Plumstead, and Powis Street, Woolwich, Chemist, Druggist, and Dentist.

MR. A. MACKINTOSH, Official Receiver and trustee of the estate of the late Mr. Juler, in bankruptcy, on Monday forwarded to the creditors a notification that he was about to apply to the Board of Trade for his release, and giving the creditors notice that they must raise objections, if any, within twenty-one days from February 18. The trustee also forwarded a statement showing the present position of the estate of the deceased debtor. This states that the receipts were 123*l.* 10*s.* 3*d.*, as against 203*l.* 5*s.* estimated by the debtor. The amount received from the sale of the business by the widow was 115*l.*, but this was reduced by payments of rent, wages, funeral expenses, and costs of obtaining probate, to 58*l.* 10*s.* The total costs and charges were 32*l.* 8*s.* 6*d.*, and 83*l.* 5*s.* 5*d.* had been paid to creditors, of which 77*l.* 15*s.* 11*d.* went to pay a first and final dividend of 4*s.* 10*1/2d.* in the pound on 31*l.* 3*s.* 1*d.* A balance remains of 2*l.* 16*s.* 4*d.*, and of this 1*l.* 11*s.* 8*d.* is reserved for payment of dividend on a proof held over for further consideration. The date of the receiving-order in the case was May 17, 1892.

Re JAMES KIMBERLEY TWINBERROW, 80 Wigmore Street and 71 Westbourne Grove, W., Chemist and Druggist.

THIS debtor has filed a petition at the London Bankruptcy Court, and upon the application of Messrs. Lewis & Son, solicitors, appearing on his behalf, the usual receiving order has been made against his estate. It appears that the premises at 80 Wigmore Street are leasehold but mortgaged, consisting of a house and shop held on a ground rent of 60*l.* per annum, three quarters being in arrear. The stock and plant there would, to an incoming tenant, be worth 150*l.* to 200*l.* In the upper part of the house the debtor has some furniture, but the remainder belongs to the manager and assistant, who live upon the premises. The manager, assistant, and housekeeper receive 80*l.*, 40*l.*, and 20*l.* respectively, with board and lodging, and a porter and boy are also engaged at weekly salaries of 20*s.* and 7*s.* respectively. The premises at

71 Westbourne Grove are also leasehold, the lease having eleven years to run, at a rental of 200*l.* per annum, paid up to Christmas last. The upper part of the house is let off, and the stock and fittings are valued at 50*l.* A manager receives a salary of 155*l.* and an assistant 80*l.* per annum, two boys being also engaged at 7*s.* a week. The book debts due to the estate amount to 120*l.*; the only cash in hand are the takings; the bank account is at the Union Bank, Argyll Place, and the amount of the liabilities did not transpire. The High Bailiff of the Marylebone Court is in possession at 80 Wigmore Street, at the suit of two creditors, and although the debtor is the possessor of fourteen houses, they are all mortgaged, and the mortgagee receives the rents. Until five months ago the debtor lived at 101 Priory Road, West Hampstead, which is his freehold house (mortgaged), and is now empty. An execution was levied upon his property there by Messrs. Willis, Strong & Taylor, whereupon he borrowed money from Mr. Furber to pay out the execution, and, selling off the goods by auction, repaid the loan and removed the unsold articles to Ennerdale, Rydal Road, Streatham. That house is held under a three years' agreement at a rental of 60*l.* per annum. The major part of the furniture there has been lent by friends.

Trade Notes.

MESSRS. FUERST BROS., of 17 Philpot Lane, E.C., have been appointed sole agents for the United Kingdom and the colonies of the Gius-Grasso brand of Italian liquorice-juice.

THE LIQUOR CARNIS COMPANY are supplying simple, but effective, showcards of their new product, "Virol." These are similar to the front label of the boxes in which they send out the article in half-crown jars.

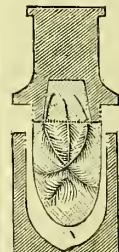
THE MANCHESTER CORN, GROCERY, AND PRODUCE EXCHANGE (LIMITED) has been greatly enlarged by the new company which has acquired it, and will be reopened shortly. By advertisement in this issue the company are inviting applications for stands.

MESSRS. HATRICK & CO. (LIMITED), of 31 Snow Hill, have recently brought out a handsome price-list, inserted with which is a card bearing forty-five samples of fabrics dyed with the "Diamond dyes" manufactured by Wells, Richardson & Co., for which Messrs. Hatrick are the agents. They are willing to send the list free to chemists upon application.

MR. A. H. SALLE, formerly of the firm of A. Albert & Salle, wholesale druggists, of 12 Rue Barbette, Paris, announces that, consequent upon the death of his uncle and partner, M. A. Albert, the firm reverts to him alone as active partner, and will in future be carried on under the style of H. Salle & Cie., M. F. Monteil signing *per pro.*

MR. T. D. VINT, chemist, of Hastings, the inventor of the feather arrangement whereby menthol cones are so secured in the holders that they do not break, calls our attention to the fact that the block illustrating the note in our winter issue showed the cone and case upside down. The arrangement really stands as now shown, and there is an excellent reason for that. It looks just like a bottle-case, and when one picks it up it is natural to screw off the top with the fingers of the right hand (with the left as shown on January 28). Users of menthol cones will appreciate that point. It is one of those small things which mean much when the head is racked with pain.

MESSRS. BREEZE & CO., chemists, of Plymouth and Devonport, offered 20*l.* in prizes for the best samples of bread, currant, seed, and cocoa-nut cakes, buns, scones, and jam-tarts in which their baking-powder was used. Some 200 articles were sent in in competition, and these, after exhibition for a day, were distributed among local asylums. Two confectioners made the awards, and every unsuccessful competitor was presented with a bottle of perfume or tin of baking-powder.



TRADE-MARKS APPLIED FOR.

ANY person who has good grounds of objection to the registration of any of the following marks should at once communicate with Sir Reader Lack, Comptroller-General, at the Patent Office, 25 Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane, London, W.C.

(From the "Trade Marks Journal," February 1, 1893.)

"A. M. D." ; for mineral and aerated waters. By A. M. Davis, trading as May, Davis & Co., Esher Street, Westminster. 168,960.

"KROYWEN" ; for hair-renewer and promoter. By W. Tucker, 1 Brook Side Cottages, Blaenavon, Mon. 167,658.

(From the "Trade Marks Journal," February 8, 1893.)

"ROTHERHAM'S CANKERINE," and sketch of dog carrying parcel in mouth ; for a liquid veterinary preparation for the cure of canker in dogs. By C. J. Rotherham, 55 South Molton Street, London, W. 168,161.

Device of sheep standing on barrel, with sun-star device behind ; for medicated pessaries, ointments, salves, &c. By E. Lambert & Son, 60 and 62 Queen's Road, Dalston, London. The essential particular is the device. 168,772.

"DR. GOLVIN'S PILLS," and device of building in Grecian style, wording, &c. ; for pills. By Dr. F. Dehaut, 147 Faubourg Saint Denis, Paris. 168,922.

"DROOKO" ; for mineral and aerated waters. By J. Wright, 106 Argyle Street, Glasgow. 168,848.

Device and wording ; for mineral and aerated waters. By S. Riley, Howe Bridge, Atherton, near Manchester. The essential particular is the device. 169,190.

Sketch of King Canute on the sea-shore ; for mineral and aerated waters. By J. Gidman, Knutsford. 169,527.

Signature of firm ; for mineral and aerated waters. By Beaufoy & Co., 87 South Lambeth Road, Surrey. 169,769.

"LUDINE," and device of lion rampant over shield, and wording ; for a hair-preparation. By R. B. V. Currie, 9 Fitzjohn's Promenade, Hampstead, N.W. The essential particulars are the lion rampant and the word "Ludine." 168,581.

"GRANDMOTHER" ; for perfumery and toilet articles. By S. Andrews and F. E. Andrews, trading as S. Andrews & Son, Imperial Buildings, Cardiff. 168,602.

(From the "Trade Marks Journal," February 15, 1893.)

"CLEMENT'S NERVE BRAIN TONIC," other wording and device of unicorn ; for a specific for anaemia, &c. By F. M. Clements, Sandfield Road, Liverpool. 162,648.

"FRUIT MAID," and picture of girl's face ; for pills for human use. By Jolly & Son (Limited), 194 Regent Street, London. 165,961.

Device of blacksmith, with hammer and anvil, and wording ; for chemical substances used in medicine and pharmacy. By The Successful Remedies Company (Limited), 2 Gothenburg Buildings, Horse Fair, Birmingham. 168,189.

"TIC TAC" ; for a medicine for coughs, colds, &c. By Elizabeth Nichols, 31 Melsonby Terrace, Chorley Old Road, Bolton. 169,311.

"T. E." and signature ; for mineral and aerated waters. By Thomas Edge, 1 Pembroke Avenue, Chorlton-on-Medlock. 168,715.

Picture of bird in circular device, and wording ; for mineral and aerated waters. By J. Woodcock & Co., 7 St. Andrews Square, Hastings. 169,177.

(From the "Trade Marks Journal," February 22, 1893.)

"INSECTIKILL," device of machine, and wording ; for an insecticide. By Mary A. Hawley, 301 Crawford Avenue,

Lee, Ill., U.S.A. The essential particular is the device. 168,474.

"MARZA" ; for chemical substances used for veterinary, sanitary, &c. purposes, and in medicine and pharmacy, and for mineral and aerated waters and perfumery. By A. H. Deakin, 19 and 21 Wilson Street, Finsbury, London. 168,986, 168,987, 168,992, 168,993.

Device of linseed plant, letter M, and wording on label ; for crushed linseed specially prepared for medical purposes. By W. J. Morris, trading as W. & H. C. Morris, 3 Holland Street, Southwark, London. The essential particular is the device of linseed plant. 167,886.

"GUITO" ; for pills. By G. Oliver, trading as Gilbert, Son & Co., 16 Craven Street, Strand, London. 168,272.

"WETTOC" ; for a patent medicine. By J. Cottew, 9 Green's Place, South Shields. 168,954.

"GRANDMOTHER" ; for chemical substances used in medicine and pharmacy. By S. Andrews & Son, Imperial Buildings, Cardiff. 168,599.

"SANACUTE," and representation of scabious plant in circle ; for an ointment for diseases of the skin. By A. F. Goedecke, A. F. Sasse, and O. H. Davis, trading as Dugood & Co., 28 Budge Row, London. The essential particular is the device of the scabious. 169,084.

"TITAN" ; for patent medicines and pills. By Ellis & Co., 12 Hanover Street, Liverpool. 169,387.

"BYROLIN" ; for a medicinal preparation for human use, and for a toilet-preparation. By R. Lender, 23 Brandenberg Strasse, Berlin. 169,588, 169,589.

"MUDJIE" ; for medicine for human use. By H. Collard, 26 Leadenhall Street, London. 170,012.

Device of artistically designed jug, and wording ; for mineral and aerated waters. By P. Owen, 34 High Street, Ventnor. 169,379.

"TASPE," in circular design ; for perfumes and perfumed soap. By J. L. Stirling, 42 Church Street, Tullamore, Ireland. 170,135.

MARRIAGE.

[Notices of Marriages and Deaths are inserted free if sent with proper authentication.]

TREMBATH—HARVEY.—On Wednesday, February 15, at Cape Town, Henry Trembath, of Johannesburg, Transvaal, pharmaceutical chemist, late with John Bell & Co., to Elizabeth Isabell (Bessie) Harvey, daughter of J. S. Harvey, chemist and druggist, the Terrace, Penzance.

DEATHS.

CHILDS.—Mr. J. L. Childs, J.P., for many years in business as a chemist in Palmerston Road, Southsea, died on February 17 at his residence, Winton, St. Edward's Road, Southsea. Aged 66. Mr. Childs was only recently appointed to the magisterial bench, and at the Borough Police Court on Saturday morning, Dr. J. Ward Cousins, on behalf of the Bench, paid a tribute to his memory. Mr. Childs was an active Liberal, and for many years was Chairman of the St. Jude's ward of the Portsmouth Liberal Association. He came of an old Portsmouth family, his father having been an alderman of the borough, and his brother, the Rev. W. L. Childs, the incumbent of an important living in Portsea.

HOLLIS.—On February 15, Mr. Thomas Hollis, chemist and druggist, Friar Gate, Derby. Aged 72.

PERRY.—On February 19, at Cheltenham, Mr. Henry White Perry, chemist and druggist. Aged 73. The deceased was in business at Henley-on-Thames for upwards of forty years.

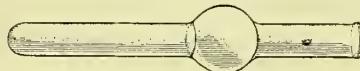
STONE.—On February 22, Mr. John Stone, at 117 Winstow Road, Stoke Newington, in his 84th year. For sixty-nine years Mr. Stone was associated with the firm of Thomas Powell (Limited), Blackfriars Road.

TURNER.—On February 7, very suddenly. Mr. Thomas Turner, of Thomas Turner & Co., glass-bottle manufacturers, Dewsbury.

Notes of Novelties.

A NEW TEST-TUBE.

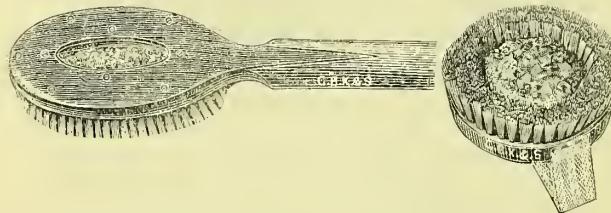
THE illustration which we give here exhibits a new form of test-tube which has been designed by Mr. Hoare, a student in Guy's Hospital. The bulb is an effective means of preventing boiling over in many chemical operations, and



when the lower part of the tube is only partly filled the tube can be placed on a bench without spilling the contents. In use we expect that the tube will develop other advantages according to the notions of each operator, but meanwhile it is likely to be a tube which medical men will take to. The leading sundries houses stock the tubes.

MESSRS. KENT'S NOVELTIES.

THE idea of combining a sponge with a flesh-brush is a good one, and Messrs. G. B. Kent & Sons, of Great Marlborough Street, W., have carried it out under a patent. It



is always the centre of the brush that wears away first, and it is this weak spot that Messrs. Kent have selected for the insertion of a piece of honeycomb sponge, the result being as shown in the above illustrations. The sponge thus provides an excellent means for the use of soap, and in friction the more lasting supply of water which the sponge carries is decidedly of assistance. The brushes are made in the styles shown above, in bristles or fibre, and, as they can be retailed at the ordinary prices, they should form a good line for the approaching spring and summer trade. We have more than once referred to the wonderful stock of ivory goods which this firm carries, and, although ivory is now both rare and dear, they have managed to introduce a novelty in the shape of a toilet-bottle stand. This is a plain stand, which reaches to the shoulder of the bottle, and it is supported by a suitable base. A pair of white flint bottles (pint size), with nicely-cut stoppers, look very handsome in the cases, and we can imagine that any lady who has a pair on her toilet-table will be envied by all her friends. The price of such a pair to the trade is 13*l.* 10*s.*—a dozen pairs in "Ivorine" can be got for about the same figure, and they do not appear to be different. The ivory stands are turned from the solid tusk. The cheaper ones are also turned, not moulded.

"DERMATOL" DUSTING-POWDER.

"DERMATOL" (a subgallate of bismuth) has acquired a considerable reputation, especially on the Continent, for its healing virtues as an external application. It has now been introduced in a convenient form as a dusting-powder, in combination, apparently, with starch and French chalk, by the patentees, Messrs. Meister, Lucius & Brüning, of Höchst o/M. In this form its value in chafings, wounds, abrasions,

and in all cases of tender skin will no doubt be appreciated. It is put up in neat little boxes. Messrs. Burroughs, Wellcome & Co. are the agents for the United Kingdom.

RICHARDSON'S CAPSULES.

WHEN reporting on the last museum of the British Medical Association we mentioned that John Richardson & Co., Leicester (Limited), had commenced the manufacture of gelatine capsules. We have now the opportunity of reporting upon a more critical examination of some of the products as put up for retail. In regard to uniformity of size we find the capsules to be satisfactory. Thus twenty 5-minim sandalwood oil capsules yielded us 102 minims of oil, showing an average of fully 5 minims to the capsule, and none yielded 6 minims. The oil was examined as to purity, and the factors obtained were sp. gr. 0.9795, boiling-point 265° C. to 270° C., and solubility in .920 spirit 1 in 1*½*. Together these factors are proof of the purity of the oil, which, we may add, is of a pale straw-colour. Other capsules (cascara, castor oil, and copaiba) were also examined, and they proved equally satisfactory. The capsule-envelopes are thin, exceptionally flexible, and dissolve quickly. A cascara capsule suspended in water without agitation discharged its contents in five minutes. The boxes in which the capsules are put up are very distinctive, chocolate being the predominating colour.

New Companies.

WILLIAM MAWSON & CO. (LIMITED).—Capital 4,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Object: To acquire the business carried on by William Mawson at Lutterworth and Market Harborough, and to carry on business as mineral and aerated water and cordial manufacturers, bottlers, &c. The first subscribers (who take one share each) are:—A. Bannister, Lutterworth, wine and spirit merchant; T. Hurley, Lutterworth, ironmonger; J. King, Lutterworth, builder; W. Holyoak, Lutterworth, innkeeper; W. Mawson, Lutterworth, cordial manufacturer, &c.; S. Ridgway, Lutterworth, innkeeper; F. W. Bottrell, Lutterworth, printer. There shall not be more than nine nor less than three directors, and the first are A. Bannister, J. Gunn, T. Huiley, J. King, and W. Mawson (managing). Qualification, 25*l.*

CLIFTON CHEMICAL COMPANY (LIMITED).—Capital 2,000*l.*, in 201 preference shares of 5*l.* each, and 1,799 ordinary shares of 1*l.* each. Objects: To manufacture and deal in glycerines, oils, tallow, greases, soaps, drysalteries, resins, gums, varnishes, &c. The first subscribers (who take one share each) are:—W. H. King, 33 Radstock Road, Liverpool, manufacturer; J. King, 33 Radstock Road, engineer; Mary King, Radstock Road; Jane Copland, Rhonehouse, near Castle Douglas, spinster; G. P. King, St. Michael's Hamlet, Liverpool, merchant; Rosetta S. King, St. Michael's Hamlet, Liverpool; and T. A. Gibson, 91 Chatsworth Street, Liverpool, draughtsman. There shall not be less than two nor more than five directors, and the first are W. H. King, G. P. King, and J. King. Qualification, 50*l.*; remuneration to be determined at the ordinary meeting of the company.

CHRYSALIS COMPOUNDS COMPANY (LIMITED).—Capital, 10,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To acquire the business of manufacturers and salesmen of articles sold under the name of "Chrysalis compounds," and to carry on the business of soap-manufacturers, chemists and druggists, perfumers, dry-salters, oilmen, &c. The first subscribers (who take one share each) are:—F. J. Kimpton, 287 Milkwood Road, Herne Hill, S.E., stockbroker; C. T. Chevallier, 5 Eldon Street, E.C., stockbroker; E. H. Guions, 20 Wormwood Street, E.C., clerk; F. Flower, 29 St. Mary's Road, Peckham; C. J. Bruzand, 5 Throgmorton Avenue, E.C., clerk; A. Endean, 5 Queen Anne's Avenue, South Tottenham, clerk; and T. Thompson, 8*½* Angel Court, Throgmorton Street, E.C., share-dealer. There shall not be more than five nor less than

two directors, and the first are J. L. Symon, L. Harris, A. S. Walker and J. Whitlark. Qualification, 50%.

BRITISH ASSOCIATION OF MEDICAL ELECTRICIANS (LIMITED).—This company was registered on January 24, 1893, as a company limited by guarantee. For the purpose of registration the number of members is declared not to exceed 100, and each member undertakes to contribute to the assets of the Association, in the event of winding up, a sum not exceeding 5*l.* Objects: To purchase or otherwise acquire all the rights, privileges, assets, and property of every description possessed by the unlimited company called the British Association of Medical Electricians, and with a view thereto to adopt and carry into effect an agreement between the old society and Joseph H. Hodges of the one part and Henry C. R. Sharman (as trustee for and on behalf of the new society) of the other part; to promote and encourage the study and practice of medical electricity; to found hospitals for the treatment of diseases medically by electricity; to obtain an Act of Parliament or Charter to enable the Association to grant degrees and to confer honorary distinction upon persons who have rendered important service to the science of medical electricity. The subscribers are:—Herbert Tibbits, M.D., F.R.C.P. (Edin.), &c., 67 Welbeck Street, Cavendish Square, W.; C. B. Harness, 52 Oxford Street, W.; R. H. Daniel, M.B., L.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. (Edin.), &c., 15 St. Charles Square, W.; Charles Lemprière, D.C.L., St. John's College, Oxford; James M. McCully, M.D., M.R.C.P. (Lond.), &c., Blandford Mansions, Portland Square, W.; J. Robertson Wallace, M.B., 39 Oxford Gardens, W.; John Laird, L.R.C.P., L.S.A.L., 7 Stafford Place, W. The management is vested in a Council consisting of a President of the Association, a President of the Council, Treasurer, Secretary, Editor (if necessary), and other members. The first President is Cornelius B. Harness, who holds office for seven years from the incorporation of the Association.

EDINBURGH AND LEITH DRUG COMPANY (LIMITED).—Capital 1,000*l.*, in 17 shares. Objects: To carry on at any place or places within Scotland the businesses of wholesale, retail, and manufacturing chemists and druggists, and druggists' sundrymen, as well as that of dealing in teas, spices, &c., and the manufacture and sale of aerated waters. The following are the first subscribers and the number of shares they take:—Dr. Buchanan, Edinburgh, house-agent, 5; James M. Weir, S.S.C., 2 George Street, Edinburgh, 12; Charles Gordon Stewart, jun., 3 Livingstone Place, Edinburgh, chemist, 20; Charles Gordon Stewart (same address), mason, 10; and Mary Stewart, 3; Charles William Swanson, 146 Lauriston Place, Edinburgh, mercantile clerk, 2; and R. Johnston Miller, 88 Nicolson Street, Edinburgh, ironmonger, 2. Mr. Weir, S.S.C., is secretary to the company, which has been registered without articles of association.

THE SALE OF POISONOUS PROPRIETARY MEDICINES: OUTSIDE OPINIONS.

THE *Sheffield Evening Telegraph* regards it as "highly satisfactory" that the Court should have upheld the decision of the County Court Judge. The decision "may be expected to have a not inconsiderable effect on the sale of patent medicines, which with few exceptions contain one or other poisonous ingredient. It is common sense as well as law that the sale of them should not be freely allowed, for it has been perfectly well known that poisons which could only be procured with difficulty from a chemist could, with slight admixtures of other drugs, be obtained without question when they were protected with the official Revenue-stamp."

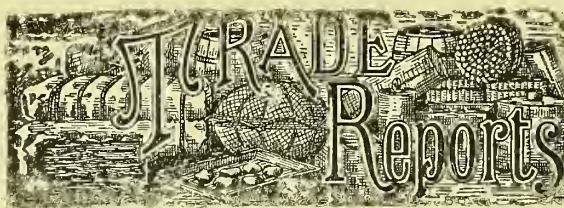
The *Wolverhampton Chronicle* has no doubt the decision will give general satisfaction. "It is based on the soundest reasoning, and given in the interests of the public, in whose protection the Act is framed. The ruling is clear and explicit, and it should serve as a warning to grocers and others who deal in these compounds without the necessary qualification, otherwise they may some day find themselves arraigned before one of her Majesty's judges on a much graver charge than they anticipate."

The *Laneet*, after giving a summary of the arguments, says as a commentary:—"It may be sufficient to remind our readers of the frequency of fatalities from overdoses of chlorodyne, taken, presumably, in ignorance, and of the many occasions upon which this action of the Pharmaceutical Society has been urged by strong representations from coroners' juries. Meanwhile, whatever the final stage may be, it is impossible not to feel that this inquiry and this ventilation of the possible dangers of chlorodyne may work for good in limiting the reckless employment of this compound, whether it be a 'patent medicine' or not."

We quoted the opinion of the *Grocer* last week. The following is from the *Grocers' Journal*:—"If the decision should be accepted as final a large number of grocers will find themselves considerably hampered in the carrying-on of a branch of their trade which has proved of great convenience to the general public. [After a summary of the arguments, the *Grocers' Journal* proceeds.] Both pleas failed, and the nature and scope of the decision given by the High Court are so definite and comprehensive that they are bound to affect a very large number of articles now included in many a grocer's stock. Grocers will require to exercise great discretion in selecting the proprietary medicines they *may* sell from those they *may not* sell, and the public will be put to much inconvenience as well as extra expense in procuring from the chemist articles which they have been accustomed to buy with their groceries. It is not likely that the judgment will be popular, and we understand that there is some thought of taking the matter to the Court of Appeal, though we fear there is little likelihood of getting the decision set aside. It is, however, very desirable that the Pharmaceutical Society should forbear pressing for penalties until grocers have an opportunity of disposing of the stocks they have on hand of these disputed goods. What with restrictions as to articles they *may not* sell, and rules and regulations to be observed in disposing of those articles they *may* sell, a grocer's business life is neither a particularly safe nor happy one."

The *British Medical Journal*, in an article entitled "The Patent Medicine Abuse," says:—"The decision given on February 10 in the Queen's Bench Division by Mr. Justice Lawrence and Mr. Justice Charles (*sic*) in the action of the Pharmaceutical Society *v.* Piper & Co. is another important step towards the final settlement of a question successfully raised by Mr. Ernest Hart's communication, as Chairman of the Parliamentary Bills Committee of the British Medical Association, to the Public Prosecutor. . . . The Pharmaceutical Society, which had for a long series of years been supine in the matter, after discussing the reasons set out in the communication of the Chairman of the Parliamentary Bills Committee, set seriously to work to carry out its statutory duty. . . . Grocers and general dealers had down to this time done an extensive and thriving trade in narcotic patent medicines. In a number of instances the proceedings of the Pharmaceutical Society were met by immediate submission, and fines were paid over so quietly, and so entirely without protest, that little publicity was given to the proceedings, and a revolution was in course of which the only ominous sign was the silent acquiescence of those who suffered in pocket by the limitation of sale. After a time, however, the grocers and others resolved to test anew the judgment obtained, and the case of Piper & Co. was selected as a test-case. . . . Mr. Justice Lawrence, however, has once more decisively held that patent medicines, strictly so-called, are the only medicines exempted under the Act, and decided to uphold the judgment of the County Court Judge."

OXALIC ACID FOR EPSOM SALTS.—Mr. Hicks held an inquest on Monday on the body of Thomas Stephen Morris, aged 60, a retired milkman, lately living at 20 St. Philip Street, Battersea. It appeared from the evidence that deceased had bought some oxalic acid for cleaning brass and some Epsom salts for himself. In the evening, not being able to see very well, deceased mixed a draught of what he supposed to be salts, which he drank next morning after breakfast. When too late he found that he had mistaken the acid for the salts. He did before medical assistance could arrive. A verdict of death from misadventure was returned.



Notice to Retail Buyers:—It should be remembered that the quotations in this section are invariably the lowest net cash prices actually paid for large quantities in bulk. In many cases allowances have to be added before ordinary prices can be ascertained. Frequently goods must be picked and sorted to suit the demands of the retail trade, causing much labour and the accumulation of rejections, not all of which are suitable, even for manufacturing purposes.

It should also be recollect that for many articles the range of quality is very wide.

42 CANNON STREET, E.C., February 23.

The Ceylon Cinchona-bark Exports.

Notwithstanding all the prophecies of the Ceylon trade collapsing, says the *Ceylon Observer*, the total export of cinchona from Ceylon in 1892 was more than 1,000,000 lbs. in excess of that of the previous year. Where has this increase come from? Not, we are assured, from Uva, nor from the Dimbula-Dikoya districts. There has been no increased "harvesting" in our planting districts, because in reality the harvest was not there to gather. The extra million or perhaps a couple of millions of pounds, it seems, must have been drawn from Colombo stocks, the attraction being not so much better prices at home as the very low exchange and freight which have latterly prevailed. We think we may confidently say that there is no probability of Ceylon exporting 6,000,000, or even 5,000,000 lbs. of cinchona-bark during 1893.

The Formosa Camphor-trade.

The camphor-monopoly, which was introduced into Formosa by the Chinese contrary to the existing treaties, was abrogated on February 9, 1891, by order of the Government of Pekin, and replaced by a licence-duty equal to 3s. 4d. a month upon every camphor-still in the island. This approximates a duty of from 28s. 3d. to 31s. 9d. per cwt. upon the crude camphor, or a tax of from 60 to 70 per cent. *ad val.* upon the cost of the merchandise at the place of production. In spite of this duty the current value of camphor in the Hong-Kong market still allows the distillers to carry on a profitable business. The manufacture of camphor in Northern Formosa has been greatly hindered by native raids. The destruction of the stills has compelled the manufacturers to withdraw to the central portion of the island, where three German, one British, one Chino-Spanish, and one Chinese firm are at present engaged in the industry. At least 60 per cent. of the business is done by the three Germans. Formerly all Formosa camphor was shipped to India; but in 1891 one of the German firms commenced to export directly to London and Hamburg, as well as (to a small extent) to New York.

The Increase of Opium-cultivation.

A correspondent abroad gives some interesting particulars of the increase in the cultivation of opium. The opium of Turkey, he states, is now richer than it was twenty-five years ago. In 1867 the Salonica district scarcely produced opium at all; but when it was proved that the quality grown there contained 12 per cent. of morphia, and was worth 20 per cent. more than the usual kinds, the Salonica farmer increased his production until he now produces one-fifth of the whole Turkey crop. Hence the increased richness in morphine of the present crops as compared with that of 1867.

In 1867 the average production of opium was under 5,000 cases in Turkey. Now between Turkey and Persia the average is 11,000. The vilayet which yields the poorest opium is that of Konieh. The soil and climate there are the least propitious, and yet it produces some 1,500 cases, which greatly facilitates the peasants' payment of the cash taxes.

ACID (CARBOLIC).—The market is decidedly lower. Liquid carbolic (95 to 98) may be bought to-day at 1s. 9d. per gallon, and 39 to 40° crystals at 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. to 7d. per lb. For 34 to 35° crystals 6d. per lb. is the nearest price quoted, though, perhaps, 5 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. per lb. would not be refused for a large quantity.

ACID (CITRIC).—Slightly firmer. For B.P. quality 1s. 5 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. per lb. is now the price.

ACID (TARTARIC).—Slightly better in price at 11d. to 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb. on the spot for ordinary qualities. The German agents mentioned in our last report were not the agents for manufacturers, but for secondhand holders.

ALCOHOL.—The potato-spirit market has moved upwards a few points. The present price for good brands is 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per proof-gallon c.i.f., net, naked.

BUCHU.—There has been another small arrival of 6 packages from Cape Town.

CAMPHOR (CRUDE).—Last week the market closed firmer, with sales of *Japan* camphor, February-March shipment, at 150s. c.i.f. terms. Afterwards, holders refused to sell any more at that price, and even at 155s. To-day there are sellers of March-April at 156s. 6d., and of February-March at 158s. 9d. c.i.f. terms. *Japan*, on the spot, is nominally held for 170s. *China*, on the spot, 160s.; and for February-March shipment, 155s., c.i.f. There has been an arrival of 1,130 packages by the *Glamorganshire* from Kobe and Hong-Kong.

CAMPHOR (REFINED).—There is no change in the quotations of *English* or *French*. The *German* manufacturers' agents ask 1s. 11d. per lb. net.

CANARY-SEED.—The demand keeps up fairly well, both for export and home trade, and the prices remain at 80s. to 82s. for *Turkish* and *Morocco*, 80s. for *English*, and up to 90s. per 464 lbs. for *Spanish* seed. It is stated that the recent arrivals form the balance of the crop, and that no more can be expected now, while our stock is hardly likely to be sufficient until the next crop comes in.

CHAMOMILES.—The Belgian agents have been advised of a sudden advance in the price on the Continent, and during the last week a considerable amount of business has been done here at rapidly rising prices. The quotations vary from 75s. to 90s. per cwt. for good to fine flowers of the 1892 crop, while for old flowers from 55s. to 60s. per cwt. is asked. This indicates an advance of about 30 per cent. There is now very little stock left in Belgium, it is said.

CHLORATE OF POTASH.—Firmer in price. On the spot it is doubtful whether any could be bought below 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. March is quoted at 9 $\frac{1}{4}$ d., April and May at 8 $\frac{3}{4}$ d., and from the last-named month onward to September, 8 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. From September to the end of the year 8d. would probably be taken.

CINNAMON is still advancing. One hundred bales Ceylon, usual assortment, December-February shipment, have been sold at 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb. c.i.f. terms.

CINCHONA.—The periodical auctions were moderately heavy this week. The nine catalogues, totalled up, gave the following figures:—

		Packages	Packages
Ceylon cinchona	..	1,574 of which 1,418 were sold	
East Indian cinchona	..	855	686
Java cinchona	..	61	40
West African cinchona	..	21	21
South American cinchona	..	276	16
		2,787	2,181

Most of the bark was of poor quality, and the highest figure realised by any lot in the sale was 6d. per lb. Grey barks were not very largely represented; but there was a considerable quantity of Indian Ledgeriana chips. In the Ceylon kinds red barks still predominated. The tone was very sluggish, scarcely an occasional flicker of competition enlivening the selling throughout the auctions. Several parcels were bought in, as it was impossible to approach the limits fixed by the owners, and the general view is that the unit value rarely surpassed, and generally failed to reach, 1d. per lb., showing a decline of 8 to 10 per cent. upon the preceding auctions. In some quarters it is stated that this sale marks the lowest point yet touched in the history of the

trade. The following are the approximate quantities purchased by the principal buyers:—

	Lbs.
Agents for the Frankfort o/M. and Stuttgart works	164,956
“ Mannheim and Amsterdam works	82,490
“ Brunswick factory	52,915
“ Paris factory	49,918
Messrs. Howards & Sons	49,040
Agents for the American and Italian works	36,430
“ Auerbach works	31,059
Sundry druggists	54,648
Total quantity of bark sold	523,456
Bought in or withdrawn	113,874
Total quantity offered	642,330

It should be remembered that the weight of bark purchased is no criterion to the quantity of quinine acquired by the buyer.

The following were the prices paid for sound bark:—

CEYLON CINCHONA.—*Original*—Red varieties: Ordinary woody and dusty to fine bright quilly branch and stem chips, $1\frac{1}{2}$ d. to $2\frac{1}{2}$ d.; medium to fine bright spokeshavings, $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. to $4\frac{1}{2}$ d.; dust, 1d.; dusty to fair root, $1\frac{1}{2}$ d. to $3\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb. Grey varieties: Ordinary thin to good bright quilly stem and branch chips, $1\frac{1}{2}$ d. to $4\frac{1}{2}$ d.; medium to fair root, $1\frac{1}{2}$ d. to $3\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb. Yellow varieties: Ordinary small to fair quilly stem and branch chips, 2d. to $4\frac{1}{2}$ d.; root, $4\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb. Hybrid stem and branch chips, 2d. to $3\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb. *Renewed*—Red varieties: Ordinary to fair quilly branch and stem chips, 2d. to $3\frac{1}{2}$ d.; medium to good bright shavings, $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. to $4\frac{1}{2}$ d. Grey varieties: Ordinary thin to good bright quilly chips, 2d. to 5d.; fair shavings, $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. to $3\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb. Yellow branch and stem chips, $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 4d. per lb. Hybrid stem chips, 3d. to $4\frac{1}{2}$ d.; shavings, $4\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 5d. per lb.

EAST INDIAN CINCHONA.—*Original*—Red varieties: Dull and woody to fair stem and branch chips, $1\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 3d. Yellow varieties: A large quantity of dull to good bright quilly stem and branch chips, $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. to $4\frac{1}{2}$ d.; fine varieties, $5\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 6d.; ordinary shavings, 2d.; good bright quill, $3\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb. Hybrid chips, $3\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb. *Renewed*—Ordinary red chips, $1\frac{1}{2}$ d. to $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb.; dull to good bright quilly grey chips, $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. to $4\frac{1}{2}$ d.; yellow spokeshavings, $5\frac{1}{2}$ d.; good mossed quill, $4\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 5d. per lb. Hybrid chips, $4\frac{1}{2}$ d. to $5\frac{1}{2}$ d.

JAVA CINCHONA.—Of 26 bales only 5 bales dusty root sold at $4\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb. The offers made for the remainder were not considered acceptable. Another parcel of 35 bales *Ledgeriana* dust brought $3\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb.

AFRICAN CINCHONA.—Twenty-one bales of damaged West African succirubra quills, rather broken and thin, realised from 1d. up to $3\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb.

SOUTH AMERICAN CINCHONA.—A parcel of 250 $\frac{1}{2}$ -cwt. bales of cultivated Bolivian *Calisaya* quill was bought in, bids of $5\frac{1}{2}$ d. and 6d. per lb. being rejected. Another parcel of 20 bales sold at 8d. for sound, and from $7\frac{1}{2}$ d. downwards for damaged quill. Four bales soft *Colombian* bark, imported in 1885, sold without reserve at $1\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb.

The Ceylon exports for January are the largest in that month during the last four years. Here are the figures:—January 1 to 30, 1893, 440,661 lbs.; 1892, 418,898 lbs.; 1891, 336,857 lbs.; 1890, 428,132 lbs.

The following figures refer to the exports of cinchona bark from Java during the six months from July 1 to December 31:—

	1892	1891	1890	1889	1888
	(Amsterdam lbs.)				
Governt. plantations	422,867	459,823	270,318	292,915	335,433
Private	3,481,417	4,693,747	3,851,381	2,321,745	1,854,888
	3,904,284	5,153,570	4,121,693	2,614,680	2,190,321

A parcel of 21 bales *Huanoco* bark has just arrived from South America. The average is not particularly fine.

CLOVES.—*Zanzibar* cloves are a little easier this week, with business at $4\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb. for March-May shipment. At auction 110 bales *Zanzibars* sold at slightly easier rates, medium to good fair at $4\frac{1}{2}$ d. to $4\frac{5}{8}$ d. per lb.

CREAM OF TARTAR has declined since we last quoted it, although at the close prices are reported slightly higher. Best white French crystals on the spot are held at 78s. to 79s., and they are being offered at 70s. per cwt. f.o.b., Bordeaux.

CUBEBS.—The shipments from Java to all parts during the period from July 1 to December 31 have been:—1892, 1,726 piculs; 1891, 889 piculs; 1890, 399 piculs; 1889, 379 piculs; 1888, 148 piculs. Good small berries have sold privately at 80s., which is lower.

CUMIN-SEED.—Wormy dark and dusty Malta has been sold privately at 30s. per cwt. this week. There is now only good to fine quality left, for which from 38s. to 45s. is asked.

ERGOT OF RYE.—The market is reported to be slightly higher; fair Belgian, which about a fortnight ago changed hands at 1s. 6d., having been re-sold this week at 1s. 9d. per lb.

GALLS.—Sales of good *blue Bassorah* galls, at 60s., and of *green* ditto, at 50s. per cwt., continue to be made. *Smyrna* galls are held for higher rates than owners are willing to pay at present. The market has quieted down considerably. *China* galls are again 1s. dearer for arrival, 200 cases February-March shipment having changed hands at 51s. c.i.f. London. For fine on the spot 60s. has been paid.

GINGER.—*Bengal* ginger has continued to advance. In the course of this week a sale was reported at 45s. c.i.f. terms for 25 tons June-August steamer shipment. At auction about 1,100 packages *Cochin* ginger were very firmly held, and mostly bought in; small-cut sold at 74s. and bold at 90s. per cwt. Three barrels common new crop *Jamaica* sold at 63s. 6d. per cwt.

GUM ACACIA.—Good hard *Soudan* sorts continue to sell in a hand-to-mouth fashion, at 62s. 6d. to 65s. per cwt. There have also been small sales of *Tulci* gum, at 30s. to 35s. per cwt., according to quality, and of *Gehzirah*, at about 5s. above those rates.

GUM ANIMI.—Madagascar gum advanced from 10s. to 15s. per cwt. at to-day's sales, 12 cases selling at 8l. 2s. 6d. to 9l. for reddish sorts to good but small amber ditto. About 50 packages Zanzibar were disposed of at steady prices, good small pale sorts at 11l. 12s. 6d.; fair reddito, 8l. 2s. 6d. to 8l. 5s.; ordinary to good bean and pea, 5l. 5s. to 6l. 10s.; and fair siftings at 48s. to 50s. per cwt.; fair pale and amber, partly scraped, Demerara sorts realised 7l. 2s. 6d.; ordinary coated red, 6l. 10s. to 6l. 15s.

GUM KOWRIE was well competed for at steady prices, and about 700 packages were disposed of as follows:—Fine pale selected, 8l. 12s. 6d. to 9l. 2s. 6d.; fair to good amber ditto, 6l. to 7l.; brown scraped, 5l. to 5l. 12s. 6d.; fair to good pale hard, partly scraped, 7l. 10s. to 11l. 5s.; rough and soft sorts, 59s.; chips, 52s. to 78s.; dust and siftings from 16s. to 36s. per cwt.

GUM TRAGACANTH.—There is an arrival now coming in of about 150 cases from the Persian Gulf.

INSECT FLOWERS.—A telegram has been received from Trieste by one of the agents to-day, announcing an advance there of 7s. per cwt., or equal to about 12 per cent. on the recent prices for closed flowers.

IPÉCACUANHA.—Further sales of fine plump *Carthagenena* root at 5s. 6d. per lb. are reported.

LINSEED firm and higher. The following are the present quotations:—*River Plate* and *Russian*, 42s. to 44s.; *East Indian*, 43s. to 44s.; *Sicilian*, 54s. to 56s.; all per 416 lbs.

Lycopodium has again risen very considerably. One dealer tells us that he requires 10l. 10s. per cwt. According to another, nothing can be had below 11l. 11s., f.o.b. Hamburg. All agree that there is very little offering.

OIL (CASTOR).—The market is very strong. *French* oil of first pressing on the spot is held for 26s. per ewt. The *Marseilles* makers, it is said, have for the present retired from the market. Of *Calcutta* seconds a considerable quantity has been sold, at 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb. London landed terms, April-June shipment.

OIL (COD-LIVER) is rather lower this week. Fine new non-congealing *Lofoden* oil is quoted at 67s., c.i.f. terms; but there are other holders who are willing to sell what they say is the same quality at 65s., delivered in London. The fishing, notwithstanding these reduced prices, is reported not to be progressing altogether favourably.

OILS (ESSENTIAL).—*Oil of cloves* is still quoted at 3s. 2d. and 3s. 1d. per lb., respectively, for first and second class

English-drawn. *Lemongrass* oil has been the subject of some speculation this week. We are told that one firm has bought up the bulk of the supply on the spot and available until next September. This may not be so; but, at any rate, prices are quotedly higher. Business has been done in ordinary native qualities at from $1\frac{5}{8}d.$ to $1\frac{7}{8}d.$ per oz., and to-day $2d.$ per oz. is asked. The reports from Bulgaria concerning the coming crop of *Otto of rose* continue unfavourable, and it appears to be thought that prices may further advance. But they are very high already—viz., $29s. 6d.$ f.o.b. Constantinople, net, for the leading brand, or from $25s.$ to $32s. 6d.$ per oz., on the spot, for well-known brands, and from $15s.$ to $20s.$ per oz. for commercial grades. *Citronella* remains stationary at $3d.$ per oz. in tins and $1d.$ per oz. in bottles on the spot. For shipment, $10\frac{3}{4}d.$ per oz., c.i.f., is asked for drums, and $10\frac{1}{2}d.$ c.i.f., for tins. *Star-anise* oil has sold at $5s. 9d.$ per lb., and afterwards at $5s. 10d.$ per lb. on the spot, which indicates a slightly firmer position. The *Glamorganshire* has brought 90 cases oil of *Star anise* from Hong-Kong. *Cassia oil* is dearer, $3s. 3d.$ to $3s. 4d.$ per lb. having been paid on the spot, while for prompt shipment $2s. 11d.$ per lb., c.i.f. terms, is named as the price. All kinds of *Peppermint oil* have advanced. For American HGH as much as $12s. 6d.$ per lb. has been paid on the spot, and $12s. 9d.$ is now the lowest price. Wayne Co. oil in bulk has been sold at $10s.$ per lb., and D. & O. at $10s. 6d.$ to $10s. 9d.$ per lb. Japan oil has changed hands at $8s.$ per lb. on the spot, and for shipment the quotations are from $8s.$ to $8s. 9d.$ per lb., c.i.f., according to the percentage of menthol.

OPIUM.—The first-hand owners are now asking such high prices that business has become exceedingly restricted. What little transactions have been put through show very firm to higher values. Soft shipping opium is held at $10s. 6d.$ for good to $12s.$ per lb. for very fine, best druggists' kinds at $8s. 9d.$ to $9s.$ seconds at $7s. 6d.$ to $8s. 6d.$, common to fine Constantinople at $8s.$ to $8s. 9d.$, and Persian at $8s. 6d.$ to $10s.$ per cwt. Writing from Constantinople on February 15, a correspondent observes:—"The market has suddenly assumed a not altogether unexpected turn for the better. The continued reports of the damage appear to be gaining ground, and this is illustrated by the free buying by consumers and speculators combined which has taken place during this month. Values have been steadily rising, and still show signs of continuing the same upward course. The nominal price of druggists' is $8s.$ to $8s. 4d.$, and of soft grades about a shilling higher. Prices will probably continue to rise, or keep steady at present level. A decline appears out of question for the moment." Our opium market, writes our Smyrna correspondent under date of February 11, has continued active with speculative purchases at gradually hardening prices based on the supposition that the coming crop will be very small owing to the small extent of land under poppy cultivation, which is said to be only about 40 per cent. of last year's sowings. On the other hand the rains, although late, have been very plentiful since last month, and to-day it is raining steadily; therefore it is by no means improbable that the spring sowings, which will commence in the course of another fortnight, will be carried out under favourable conditions. In that case we may still have a fair average crop next year. The week's sales amount to 118 baskets of new talequale; the price opened at $7s. 9d.$ and has been run up to $8s. 1d.$, and *Yerli ditto*, $8s. 4d.$ per oz.

OPIUM-SALTS.—The manufacturers have now officially raised their price to $4s.$ per oz. for powdered *morphia* in bulk. The price for *morphia* crystals is $4s. 2d.$ per oz.

PIMENTO has been in strong demand since the latter end of last week, and sales have been made at $2\frac{13}{16}d.$ to $3d.$ per lb. for common to good bright. At auction 832 bags were offered, and 750 of these sold at a fresh increase in price; low grey to fair, at $2\frac{3}{4}d.$ to $3d.$; good clean, at $3\frac{1}{16}d.$ to $3\frac{1}{2}d.$ per lb.

QUICKSILVER.—Another arrival of 4,000 bottles has taken place from Spain. Smaller consignments have come to hand from Italy. The importers still quote $6s. 7s. 6d.$, and second-hand holders are selling at $6s. 7s.$ per bottle.

QUININE.—Small sales of second-hand German bulk, at $9d.$ per oz., are reported. The market is quite depressed. At last Thursday's public sales in Amsterdam the following

equivalents of quinine were bought by the principal buyers:—The Brunswick works, 2,678 kilos.; the Mannheim works, 2,390 kilos.; the Auerbach works, 1,926 kilos.; Mr. Gustav Briegleb, 1,768 kilos.; smaller buyers, 1,638 kilos.

SCAMMONY.—At last week's drug auctions one case of Syrian lump realised 14s. per lb. Fine qualities are inquired for, but practically the entire first-hand stock has been cleared. *Shillipe* is also scarce and has sold at $10s. 6d.$ per lb. All other kinds are neglected.

SENNA.—Of *Tinnerelly* only 15 bales have arrived this week, and the scarcity is likely to become more acute. *Alexandrian senna*, on the other hand, is plentiful, and owners are anxious to sell.

SHELLAC.—At the auctions only a small quantity (412 cases) were offered, and of this 319 sold, with competition which became exceedingly lively as the sales proceeded, at an irregular rise all round. *Second orange lac* opened with an advance of 3s. and closed with one of 8s. per cwt; *Fine orange* advanced 7s. 6d., and *Button lac* 2s. 6d. to 5s. per cwt. No *Garnet lac* was offered. The following were the figures realised:—*Fine pale orange*, B in octagon, unworked, 120s. to 122s. 6d.; *second orange*, fair reddish to pale unworked, 97s. to 105s.; *broken livery*, 94s.; *dark reddish worked*, 96s. per cwt.; *Button*, *superior blood*, 125s.; slightly resinous firsts, 122s. 6d.; *dark seconds*, 117s. 6d. per cwt. We understand that the whole of the production of the A.C. brand of *Garnet lac* up to the end of the season—namely, September 30—has been sold. From 2,000 to 3,000 cases were disposed of a few days ago, and the balance, which is to be not less than 5,000 nor more than 7,000 cases, was sold yesterday at 90s. per cwt. c.i.f. terms. Under these circumstances American and Continental buyers will have to come to our holders here to cover their requirements in this brand. *Orange lac* closes very firm, fine B and octagon at 122s. 6d.; good to fine second, 102s. 6d. to 105s.; and TN (March delivery) at 103s. 6d. per cwt. For *Garnet* on the spot 92s. to 93s. has been paid, and *Button lac* is quoted at 6s. 10s. to 6s. 15s. for first, and 5s. 15s. to 6s. for second quality.

STICKLAC is quiet. At auction, 15 cases small dusty *Siam* sold at 74s. to 75s. per cwt. Privately 85s. has been paid for good.

TEA.—There is no improvement to be reported in the tea market this week, Chinas, Indians, and Ceylons remaining alike very dull. Of course a steady trade was done by dealers the last five months of last year, and as retailers cannot always go on buying we were bound to have a quiet time sooner or later. Considering the very dull state of trade the market has kept fairly steady, and there is no actual decline to be noted this week, but if sales are to be heavy and trade to keep so inanimate, lower prices will certainly result. A good deal of Ceylon is coming forward, and it is generally felt that if prices are to go, the Ceylon market will be the first to show it.

TONQUIN BEANS.—The market is quiet, but there is not much offering and holders keep firm at 6s. to 7s. 6d. for fair to fine *Angostura*, 2s. 6d. to 3s. 9d. for b'ack to fine *frosted Pará*, and 1s. 10d. to 2s. 4d. for dull *foxy mixed ditto*.

THE ALCOHOL QUESTION IN THE UNITED STATES.

(From our New York Correspondent.)

THE drug-trade of the United States has become thoroughly roused to rebellion by the hardships to which it is subjected by the managers of the Distilling and Cattle Feeding Company, or, to call it by its popular (or rather unpopular) name "the Whisky Trust."

Since this "Trust" was formed some years ago it has gradually bought up all the alcohol and raw-spirit distillers of any consequence in the United States. To secure control of the market a gross price was set at which dealers were supplied and when each ten-barrel lot of alcohol was purchased the purchaser was given a coupon entitling him to a rebate of 7c. per proof gallon payable at the end of six months, provided that during that time the holder of the

coupon had not purchased any spirits outside the Trust. Thus, when a dealer once began to purchase from the Trust he was helpless.

Each independent distiller in turn was attacked separately, his customers enticed away, and his business undermined, until, disgusted with the fight, he agreed to sell to the Trust. To combat the independent distillers several of the Whisky Trust firms were carried on as being ostensibly opposed to the trust. These decoy ducks systematically underbid the really independent distillers until the latter were brought to their knees.

The import duty on spirits in the United Kingdom is 4*d.* per proof gallon more than the duty on domestic spirits, thus giving domestic manufacturers a slight protective margin. The internal revenue tax in the United States is 90*c.* per proof gallon, while the import duty is 82.50 per proof gallon, giving the domestic distiller a protective margin of 81.60 per proof gallon, or over 83 per wine gallon. There is therefore nothing to fear from foreign competition, and the unscrupulous managers of the Whisky Trust have effectually throttled all independent competition at home.

The following table gives the Excise duty on alcohol for the past thirty years with the dates at which altered duties came into force.

Act of	Rate per proof gal.	Average price for year
July 1, 1862	0.20	0.66
March 7, 1864	0.60	3.33
June 30, 1864	1.50	3.33
December 22, 1864	2.00	3.33
" "	"	(1865) 4.98
" "	"	(1866) 4.72
July 20, 1868	0.50	(1867) 4.25
June 6, 1872	0.70	3.31
March 3, 1875 (still in force)	0.90	(1870) 2.04
		1.91
		2.27

Having at last secured a firm grip of the market, the Whisky Trust have advanced their quotations steadily for the last nine months, but particularly since last November. In May, 1892, alcohol could be had at \$1.98 net per proof gallon. The Trust price in ten-barrel lots, gross, on November 2, 1892, was \$2.24; on December 7, \$2.34; December 10, \$2.44; December 17, \$2.54; January 10, \$2.64. These prices are subject to a rebate of 13*c.* to 16*c.* per wine gallon. Taking off this rebate we have the net price in January of this year \$2.53 as against \$1.98 last May. Deducting from these prices the Government tax of \$1.69 per proof gallon, we find a price in May, 1892, of 28*c.* and in January, 1893, of 81*c.* per gallon; while neither the cost of the crude material, corn, nor the price of labour has materially changed.

The U.S. Secretary of the Treasury recommended in his message to Congress of last December that the Excise duty on alcohol should be raised. Before this message was made public the Whisky Trust were aware of this recommendation, and utilised the information in manipulating the Trust stock on the exchanges. A Bill raising the Excise duty is now before Congress. There is now in sight nearly two years' supply of spirits, and if the Bill passes the holders of this supply will reap a profit of some \$49,000,000 while the Government will of course not be able to collect the advanced rate until the present supplies are exhausted, nearly two years hence. The rapid advance in prices already forced through by the Trust was partly made in anticipation of the imposition of a higher Excise duty. The only possible way to throw off the oppression of the combination lies in the reduction of the import duty to a figure more nearly in keeping with the internal revenue tax on alcohol, so as to expose the Trust to competition from foreign distillers, and efforts are being made to secure relief in this way. It is proposed by some of the drug-trade organisations that the import duty on alcohol shall be lowered to \$1 per proof gallon, leaving a protective margin of 10*c.* per proof gallon in favour of the domestic distiller. For many years no subject has so strongly moved the drug-trade of the United States as this. If we had some equivalent for the British methylated spirit for use in the arts, or if means could be devised whereby

the spirits used in medicines and the arts could be either exempted from taxation or taxed at a lower rate, the hardship to the drug-trade would not be so great.

THE DOCTORS OF MEDICAL AID ASSOCIATIONS.—In the House of Commons, on Monday, Mr. Labouchere asked the Vice-President of the Council whether the General Medical Council had any legal power conferred upon it by Parliament to declare those medical men who held office under a Friendly Societies Medical Aid Association guilty of infamous professional conduct; and whether, if this be so, and the General Medical Council did make this declaration, he would take steps to amend the law. Mr. Acland, in reply, stated that the General Medical Council informed him that they have appointed a committee to inquire into various allegations made on the subject of what are called medical aid associations, and expect to receive the committee's report in May, and, meanwhile, declined to express any opinion as to the conduct of medical men in relation to these associations. It was premature to consider what might or might not be done in the way of amending legislation.

MYSTERIOUS DEATH OF A DRUGGIST.—A terrible discovery was made on Wednesday afternoon at Blackburn. A chemist named Walter Nielson was found lying dead across the hearthstone in a back room with a wound in his forehead extending to the back of the head. The assistant had been sent on an errand, leaving Mr. Nielson alone in the shop. On his return he found the door of the shop locked. A second time he came and found it locked, but the third time it was open. At first it was thought that Nielson had shot himself, but no weapon could be discovered. The police have failed to discover anything which elucidates the mystery, but they believe that Nielson was murdered, though nobody saw suspicious characters about, and apparently nothing in the shop has been disturbed. Nielson's watch was found upon him, and there was a little money in his pockets. If a murder has been perpetrated, the murderer must have gone into the shop, locked the door behind him, thrown his victim in the back room, and left by the front door unobserved. It is said the wound was caused by a blunt instrument.

TEETHING-POWDERS.—An inquest was held at Hinckley, on Tuesday, into the cause of the death of Marie Ethel Bromley, aged 13 months, who was found dead in bed on Sunday night. The mother said that on Sunday night on going to bed at ten minutes past 10 she picked up the child; its head fell back, and witness saw that it was dead. A doctor was immediately sent for. She had given the baby teething-powders for the last five or six months—ever since she had been teething. She gave the child half a powder once a week. Dr. Pritchard, who was called in, said he came to the conclusion that death was due to convulsions, resulting from teething. Mr. Knight, who had sold the powders, said he did not mind telling the ingredients, although it was a trade secret. He then detailed the ingredients. The powders had been in continual use for over half-a-century, and he had a large sale for them. The Coroner said there was no evidence to show that the powders had anything to do with the cause of death. Dr. Pritchard, in reply to the Coroner, said he did not think it wise that the powders, which contained a quantity of opium, should be given by inexperienced persons to children. A continual use of powders containing opium would be detrimental to a child. The Coroner said he quite agreed with the doctor, and he would place upon the depositions the ingredients composing the powder. Mr. Knight was then sworn. He deposed to the composition of the powders. He gave no instructions when the powders were sold unless they were asked for, and it was left to the discretion of the mother how often these powders should be given. If they were given once a day he did not think they would do a child harm, unless given continually on consecutive days. The dose was stated on the labels. He had never heard of a single child suffering any ill-effects from them, and it was the first time they had been called in question. Dr. Pritchard was of opinion that the powder had nothing to do with the cause of death in this particular case. The jury returned a verdict of death from natural causes, adding, as a rider, that they were of opinion that the instructions suggested by Dr. Pritchard should be printed on the labels. Mr. Knight promised to comply with the jury's request.



*** Pressure on our space compels us to hold over several pages of letters, dispensing notes, and queries.

LEGAL QUERIES.

Immediate information on pharmaco-legal matters is available in "Pharmacy and Poison Laws of the United Kingdom," Alpe's "Handy-book of Medicine-stamp Duty," and THE CHEMISTS' AND DRUGGISTS' DIARY, page 152 et seq.

234/58. *Caseara.*—The law requires that the name and address of the proprietor of the business should appear on the label of a poison. The seller, for the purposes of the 17th section (which prescribes the labelling), is the person on whose behalf the sale is made.

234/44. *X.*—It is an open question whether the popular "Soda-water" should be the B.P. soda-water. That, we have frequently pointed out, is one of the drawbacks to the incorporation of popular names into the British Pharmacopeia. If public analysts were advising prosecution for the sale of a weaker alkaline-water than the official one, we should think that there would be little difficulty in making a good defence. See legal reports.

239/7. *Mannas.*—Plate-powder containing cyanide of potassium would be a poison within the meaning of the Pharmacy Act. It should be labelled "Poison," and can only be legally sold by chemists. There are some expressions in Mr. Justice Collins's judgment published last week which imply that the Pharmacy Act only applies to poisons in medicines, but we do not know of any justification for that view.

239/16. *X. Y. Z.*—The tenant pays the solicitor's charges for the lease in the absence of an express stipulation to the contrary.

239/2. *Alum.*—There is no law to prevent a chemist adding "& Co." to his name to describe his firm, even if he have no partner.

219/44. *Trade Protection.*—The answer to your query has been unavoidably delayed. The composition which contains essence of ginger, essence of cayenne, burnt sugar, and tartaric acid would fall under the Excise denomination of spirits, by reason of the presence of the essences. We gather from your letter that it is put up for sale to an ordinary customer, and as it can easily be made into a potable drink you will need a licence to retail spirits to sell it. The same ruling applies to the sale of the several ingredients to order mixed in one bottle—in fact, we do not see where the difference lies.

238/16. *M. B. C.*—It is only as executrix or administratrix of a deceased chemist and druggist that his widow can continue to carry on his business with the aid of a qualified person as manager. We have no means of answering your other question.

237/29. *Nemo.*—The term "double seidlitz powders" would, we think, sufficiently protect you in regard to the strength of those you sell; but the addition of other ingredients certainly has the effect of somewhat changing the nature of the powders. Before a conviction could be ob-

tained a Court would have to be satisfied that the sale was to the prejudice of the purchaser, and this would be difficult to prove; but it is impossible to say what view a Magistrate might take in any case submitted to him. We do not think that you need trouble yourselves much about the risk.

238/41. *Ipomoea.*—If you are an apothecary, as well as a chemist, you may, of course, prescribe for your customers. An apothecary may be convicted of manslaughter if it can be shown that he has been guilty of gross negligence. You refer to the apothecary's (not the apothecary's assistant's) qualification, we suppose? The latter is of no avail as a medical qualification.

218/50. *Malt Extract.*—There are, we believe, two kinds of Hoff's malt extract in the market—one liquid, like an unfermented stout, the other of the consistency of treacle. The liquid extract used to be sold under a beer-dealer's licence, but we believe the authorities decided some time ago that, being unfermented, a beer-licence was not required. A medicine-licence would not be necessary to cover the sale of either preparation.

218/56. *J. R.*—A compounder's licence costs 10*l.* 10*s.* If the Excise authorities adhere to their decision, only licensed compounders will be able to make the spirituous ginger-wine extract, and they may not sell it in less quantity than 2 gallons. Only persons holding licences for the sale of spirits will be able to sell the extract, either alone or in combination, unless in combination it is so flavoured as to be unfit for use as a beverage, and the permission of the Commissioners of Inland Revenue is first obtained.

239/30. *W. J. S.* writes:—"The Inland Revenue object to chemists selling ginger-wine essence without holding a licence for sale of spirits. Would a preparation containing gingerine and capsicaine in place of the essence, with boric or salicylic acid (q.s.) to preserve, come under the same objection?"

[If you mean by "gingerine" and "capsicaine" the solid extracts of ginger and capsicums, a preparation containing only gingerine and capsicaine with boric acid or salicylic acid may be sold without a licence for the sale of spirits.]

242/24. *Veritas.*—It is quite legal for a chemist or anyone else to visit persons suffering from simple ailments. The illegality comes in if he should act as an apothecary on the occasion of his visit. (2) It is not illegal for an unqualified person to compound a prescription containing poison. The illegality comes in if he should sell or keep open shop for selling medicine so compounded. Why not buy and read our "Pharmacy and Poison Laws" (2*s.* 6*d.*)?—then you would get a clear idea of the law which governs your business.

111/11. *H. D. B.*—We doubt if it is strictly in accordance with the letter of the law to carry on a chemist's business under the name of a non-existent person; but the practice is so common among the very first pharmacists (the President of the Pharmaceutical Society furnishes an instance) that you may, we think, safely disregard the infinitesimal risk.

MISCELLANEOUS INQUIRIES.

The Editor replies to queries of general interest, in the order in which they are received. Replies are inserted according to the space available. Postal answers cannot be supplied. Back numbers, containing formulae, educational or other specific information, can be obtained from the Publisher.

241/19. *E. B. Dire & Co.*—There is a description of the process for making Essence of Anchovies in THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, September 10, 1892, page 395.

233/31. *Cyclist* submits nine requests! (1) **A Lubricating-ointment for Cyclists.**—We suggest the following for experiment:—

Oil of cajuput ..	..	..	..	..	..	5ss.
Oil of camphor (natural) ..	..	..	..	..	..	5ss.
Strong solution of ammonia ..	..	..	..	..	..	5ss.
Yellow wax ..	..	..	..	..	..	5ss.
Lard ..	..	..	..	..	..	5iii.
Wool-fat ..	..	..	..	..	..	5ss.

Melt the wax in the lard, remove from the fire, and add the essential oils; stir until of a cream consistency. Separately mix the ammonia with the wool-fat, and add the creamy mixture to it gradually, and with constant trituration.

(2) Refer to Legal Queries of the past month. (3) **Cyclists' Staying-draught:**—

Ac. phosph. dit.	..	..	..	..	..	mpxv.
Liq. strychnine ..	..	..	..	..	..	mpv.
Tr. chlorof. co. ..	..	..	..	..	..	mpxx.
Syrup ..	..	..	..	..	..	5iii.
Aq. ad ..	..	..	..	..	..	5ss.

Mix.

To be taken with a teaspoonful or two of beef juice, and with or without a split soda, five minutes before the race.

(4) Answered last week. (5) **Ung. Benzoin. U.S.P.** is like our adeps benzoinat. There is also an ointment consisting of 1 part of benzoin to 4 parts of lard. (6) **Glycer. Pepticum.**—*C. & D.*, February 27, 1892, page 324. (7) Vermilion is the colour of the best red sealing-wax. (8) **Elixir Papain.**—Try this:—

Saccharin ..	..	..	..	..	..	gr. vi.
Papain ..	..	..	..	..	..	3iij.
Glycerine ..	..	..	..	..	..	3ij.
Sherry ..	..	..	..	..	..	3iv.
Chloroform-water to ..	..	..	..	..	..	3x.

Macerate, with agitation, for seven days, and filter.

(9) An unintelligible question. What do you mean by skins?

235/2. *Subscriber* (Londonderry).—**Hair-curler.**—The tragacanth preparation is the one that you seem to want. This is the formula:—

				oz.
Tragacanth in powder ..	..	..	..	1
Spirit of rose ..	..	..	..	1
Glycerine ..	..	..	..	1

Mix these in a large mortar and stir in—

Boiling water	23
------------------	----	----	----	----	----

Add any other desired perfume.

235/62. **Delta.**—No greater change takes place in Calomel when mixed with Milk-sugar than when mixed with any other powder. The finer state of division, of course, favours more rapid oxidation, but that, at the worst, never becomes serious.

235/60. **A.G.**—We must refer you to the notes on leather-dyeing in our last volume, page 613.

235/5. **G. T. J.**—We have no sample from you before us.

236/3. **Minor.**—We prefer the Geddes-Behrens. The examiners appear to go by Prantl and Vine's. Some students find it a little "tough" to read.

236/9. **Phosphorus.**—The sulphide of calcium used in making luminous paint is one made by calcining oyster-shells.

237/20. **Jean.**—You can only enter Somerset House laboratory by becoming a civil servant in the Excise Department, and then making application.

236/74. **Relish.—Mushroom Ketchup.**—Upon a suitable quantity of the fresh mushrooms sprinkle salt (about 1 to 4 of the fungi), and after three days squeeze out the juice. To every gallon of juice add black pepper, ginger, and cloves, of each $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.; pimento, 2 oz.; mustard-seed, 2 oz., and a sufficient quantity of salt. Boil for five minutes, and set aside to settle. Strain after seven days.

237/6. **Pepticus.**—Send us samples for comparison. We expect that you want the glycerine made from the fresh stomach.

237/15. **Rex.**—Brannt's "Vinegar, &c." (Sampson Low; 25s.).

237/48. **E. M.**—You may add 5 to 10 grains of resorcin to 1 oz. of any suitable tooth-powder, preferably saponaceous.

237/64. **Inquirer.**—Try solution of hydrogen peroxide to remove the green stain.

238/26. **J. S. M.**—Yes. The same process will serve in the case of the three balsams.

227/56. **W. W.—To Make Ladies' Hands White.**—Looking at the matter in a sort of unsophisticated way, the request seems a trifle ridiculous, for "ladies" consider that white hands, naturally so, are the mark of breeding and all that implies their ladyhood. Once the hands begin to dip into the various kinds of kitchen-work, which imply wetting them, the skin loses its natural softness and becomes red. The druggist is asked to provide a balm for this—to effect a cure while the cause is perpetuated. There is no sovereign balm at all, no sure and certain cure except a good spell of idleness. As this cannot be bottled and sold, we must find a substitute, and that we have in the following:—

Zinc. oxidi ..	..	..	..	..	..	5i.
Bismuthi subnit.	..	..	..	..	..	5ss.
Ol. amygdale ..	..	..	..	..	..	5iij.
Lanolini anhydros.	..	..	..	..	..	5i.
Glycerini ..	..	..	..	..	..	5i.
Spt. camphore ..	..	..	..	..	..	5i.
Aqua rose ..	..	..	..	..	..	5iij.
Otto rose ..	..	..	..	..	..	mij.

M.S.A.

This salve is to be rubbed well over the hands at night. Accompanying it should be very complete directions as to the care of the hands. After housework of any kind in which the hands have been wetted or otherwise dirtied, they should be thoroughly cleaned by washing with a loofah and a good, pure soap, preferably superfatted. The water should have the chill just taken off. Dry thoroughly with a warm towel, and apply a little of the ointment to the back of the hands, especially at the wrists and over the knuckles. Rub off the ointment with the towel. During the night, and after application of the ointment, a pair of white kid gloves (not an old, but a clean pair), a size too large for the hands, should be put on. Candily speaking, we have less faith in salves, &c., than in the other means for keeping the hands soft and white, and in scrupulous care in keeping them warm (by woollen wristlets) and clean—but the above ointment is about the best we know of.

237/35. **Crichton** (Edinburgh).—Dr. A. P. Luff's "Manual of Chemistry" is published by Cassell & Co. (Limited) at 7s. 6d.

111/23. **A. B.—Composition-powder.**—See *C. & D.*, November 26, 1892, page 788.

211/17. *A Subscriber* (Hereford).—The Perfume is a little rough, and contains too much musk and cloves. Try the following modification:—

Oil of lavender	..	..	..	..	..	3ss.
Oil of bergamot	..	..	..	..	..	3ij.
Extrait of jasmine (from pomade)	..	..	..	..	..	3ij.
Otto of rose	..	..	..	..	..	5ij.
Oil of cloves	..	..	..	..	..	5ss.
Musk	..	..	..	..	..	5j.
Rose-water (triple)	..	..	..	..	..	3ij.
Rectified spirit to	..	..	..	..	..	0ij.

Macerate for three weeks at least before filtering, but the longer you allow it to stand the better.

We should be glad if you will let us know the result.

239/19. *A Student of Medicine* has not conformed to our rules.

239/59. *Aspirant to L.P.S.I.*—We should not think of publishing such a letter as yours, based, as it appears to be, on secondhand information.

240/51. *P. M.*—“Another grievance!” You seem to be girding at some one in particular. We must know who it is before we publish your comments. Your natural desire for a safety-valve for the exuberance of your disgust is hardly a good enough reason.

243/54. *J. C. Smith*.—**Liquor Potassæ from Stick Potash:**—

Caustic potash	..	..	..	..	136 grains
Distilled water to	..	..	..	..	5 oz.

Dissolve.

243/60. *Devon*.—(1) We have no formula for the mixture. (2) **Liquor Ferri Iodidi**.—Heat 1 oz. of iron wire and 2 oz. of iodine in 3 oz. of water in the usual way. When chemical action has ceased, filter; add 10 minims of hypophosphorous acid, and evaporate, if necessary, to 4 fluid oz. One part of the product is to be mixed with 7 parts of syrup.

243/53. *Statim*.—(1) **Concentrated Infusions**.—See *C. & D.*, December 3, 1892, page 820. (2) **Liquor Sennæ**.—*C. & D.*, November 28, 1891, page 797.

110/40. *A. A.*—You cannot buy glycerine in 2-cwt. lots to special advantage. Makers and their agents only deal in tons. Wholesale druggists can treat you well.

242/29. *Assistant*.—**Egg Julep**.—*C. & D.*, April 2, 1892, page 500.

242/33. *C. H. F.*—(1) There is a good formula for harness-blacking in the *C. & D.*, June 25, 1892, page 916. (2) Plain collodion is best for mixing with carbolic acid (pure, melted) to make **Toothache jelly**. Use equal parts of each. We expect that your last communication did not come before us.

239/27. *H. E. Durbin*.—**Nickel-plating Bicycle-handles**.—This can only be efficiently done by electro-deposition; but the following is a process recommended in “The Metal-workers’ Handy-book” :—First clean the part thoroughly, removing all grease and rust. To a 5-per-cent. solution of zinc chloride add nickel sulphate to give the solution a dark-green colour, then heat in a porcelain vessel to the boiling-point. Then immerse the article to be plated, and continue to boil the solution for half-an-hour or more, replacing the water lost by evaporation. The longer the boiling the more nickel is deposited on the bare parts. The plating can be polished with chalk.

239/35. *Hastings*.—We have replied recently to the effect that the odour of petroleum cannot be entirely removed.

INFORMATION SUPPLIED

Brown Paper Hard like Papier-maché.—Probably your correspondent wants to make it stiff and waterproof (like Willesden paper); if so, a good coating of starch-paste in which has been dissolved bichromate of potash, the whole then dried and exposed to light, might answer his purpose. I have often used gelatine and bichromate on brown paper for temporary dark-rooms, out of doors—stiffness, toughness, and the advantage of being impermeable to water being the result.

J. P. L. (238/63.)

For Burns.—Might it not be worth while calling the attention of G. C. (227/63) in a recent number to Vol. iv. No. 42, first article? Others than he might be glad of the information. I can testify that an oleaginous preparation on the lines shown does great good if applied even a day or two, after the mischief is done.

D. H. B. (238/76.)

[We have to go back thirty years for the note which our loyal subscriber refers to. It is this: “Take chalk and linseed or common olive oil and mix them in such proportions as will produce a compound as thick as thin honey, then add vinegar so as to reduce it to the thickness of treacle; apply with a soft brush or feather and renew the application from time to time. Each renewal brings fresh relief and a most grateful coolness.”]

INFORMATION WANTED

The Editor invites, on behalf of inquiring subscribers, post-card replies to the following:—

237/1. **Matismah**: where obtainable?

100/22. **Odourless benzol**: where obtainable?

242/2. **Paper similar to bromide-paper for printing with the salts of iron**.

239/41. **Formula for Montpellier lozenges**. Can anyone oblige “Lincoln”?

243/53. What is fox-oils for putting on lambs’ tails to keep the foxes away?

Next Week.

Meetings, &c., to be held, and business to be transacted thereat. Suitable notices will be inserted in this section if received by the Editor on or before Wednesday.

TUESDAY, February 28.—*Royal Institution*, at 3 P.M. Professor Victor Horsley on “The Functions of the Cerebellum.”

THURSDAY, March 2.—*Royal Institution* at 3 P.M. Professor Patrick Geddes on “The Factors of Organic Evolution.”

THURSDAY, March 4.—*Chemists’ Assistants’ Association*, 103 Great Russell Street, W.C., at 9 P.M. Mr. H. A. Jowett on “Essential Oils.”

THURSDAY, March 2.—*Dundee Chemists’ Assistants’ and Apprentices’ Association*, at 9.15 P.M. Musical and Social evening.

THURSDAY, March 2.—*Chemical Society*, at 8 P.M. “Notes on Optical Properties as Indicative of Structure” (postponed), by H. E. Armstrong. “The Ethereal Salts of Active and Inactive Glyceric Acid,” by P. Frankland and J. Macgregor. “Limits of Accuracy of Gold-bullion Assay and the Losses of Gold incidental to it. The Volatilisation of Gold,” by T. R. Rose. “The Interaction of Alkali, Cellulose, and Carbon Disulphide—Cellulose Thiocarbonates,” by C. F. Cross, E. J. Bevan, and C. Beadle. A new atomic diagram and periodic table of the elements.

SATURDAY, March 2.—*Royal Institution*, at 3 P.M. Lord Rayleigh on “Sound and Vibrations.”

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2/9.. Aubergier's Syrup	27/	4/6.. Chassaigne's Wine	39/	9/.. Pills	78/	2/9.. Rabuteau's Syrup Ferrug.	24/6
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6/3.. Bay Rum	57/	4/6.. Clin's Dragees Bromide Cam.	45/	2/3.. Ditto	13/6	4/6.. Reynal's Bougies	38/
3/3.. Ditto	31/	5/.. Mar de Botot (Gennise).	40/	2/3.. Papier Fruneau	14/6	2/9.. Ricord's Injection	24/
2/.. Bello's Charcoal	15/	3/.. Ditto	24/	4/.. Ditto	24/6	.. Capsules	36/
1/8.. Lozenges	15/	2/.. Espic's Cigarettes	13/6	1/9.. Pâté d'Aubergier	15/	9/.. Syrup.	90/; 4/6, 42/
4/3.. Blanoard's Pills	32/	4/6.. Elixie de Coca (Mariani)	48/	1/9.. de Berthé	15/6	1/6.. Star Paper	11/
2/3.. Ditto	18/	2/6.. Flon's Syrup	23/	2/9.. de Coca Marian.	25/	1/9.. Vallet's Pills	14/6
4/6.. Bren's Injection	27/	.. Gayett's Paper	13/	1/9.. de Georgé	14/6	2/.. Ditto	23/
4/6.. Jugeaud's Wine	38/	2/3.. Granules Arsen. Acid.	13/8	1/14.. Ditte	9/	4/6.. Veloutine (White, Pink, Oim.)	28/
5/6.. Bull's Vinegar	30/	2/9.. " " Iron.	14/5	1/6.. de Naté	13/6	3/6.. Ditto ditte	22/
2.. Ditto	14/6	2/9.. " " Soda	16/4	1/9.. Regnault	14/6	2/9.. Viohot's Troohisques	22/
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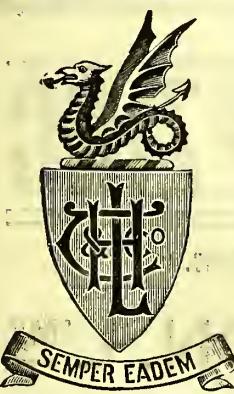
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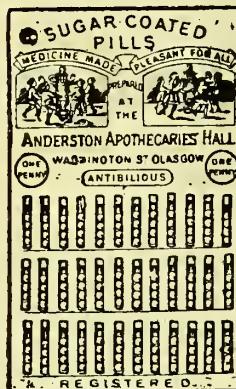
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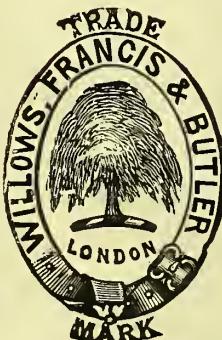
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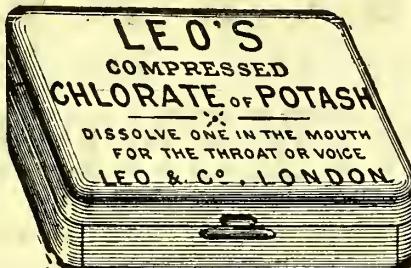
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DEACON v. BURGESS.

In the High Court of Justice, Chancery Division, on Saturday, December 17th, Mr. Justice Kekewich, in delivering judgment, said "that it will be sufficient, I think, and I am sure quite safe now to say that the plaintiff (Mr. H. J. Deacon), who certainly has not proved his knowledge of the genuineness, but who has clearly indicated his ignorance, and who is attempting to sell as genuine medicine that of which he is really ignorant." N.B.—A full report of the Judgment appeared in THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, December 24 last.

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The Trade is respectfully requested to refer to the issues of "THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST" of December 10 and 17, and to read the Statutory Declaration made by E. Burgess, Junr., before the Lord Mayor of London. E. B., Junr., is the only person living with the knowledge of method of manufacture of these Remedies, and all statements to the contrary are untrue.

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THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

IMPORTANT CAUTIONS.

From Lord Chancellor SELBORNE, Vice-Chancellor Sir W. PAGE WOOD,
and the LORDS JUSTICES OF APPEAL.

VICE-CHANCELLOR SIR W. PAGE WOOD, by whom the suit in Chancery was first heard, stated in his judgment that "Dr. J. Collis Browne was undoubtedly the Inventor of Chlorodyne, that the whole story of the Defendant Freeman was as deliberately untrue as the falsehood he had deposed to with reference to the use of his Chlorodyne in the Hospital."

The VICE-CHANCELLOR also stated, "that Chlorodyne was a fanciful name, and had application been made sooner, the Court would have given Dr. Browne protection."

LORD CHANCELLOR SELBORNE coincided with the judgment of the Vice-Chancellor upon this point, and stated, "that had application been made at a proper time and place, the Court would have found means to restrain the Defendant from misrepresenting the decision of the Vice-Chancellor."

LORD JUSTICE JAMES, on appeal, stated in his judgment, "that the Defendant Freeman had made a deliberate misrepresentation of the decision of Vice-Chancellor Wood."

It was proved in Court, on affidavit by Mrs. Forbes, of Paris, that the testimonial published in the *Times*, November 14th, 1865, speaking of the great efficacy of Chlorodyne in Cholera, referred to Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, and that she never used any other, that she had written to the Defendant Freeman to that effect; notwithstanding which notice the Defendant publishes the said testimonial as referring to his medicine.

The Editor of the *Medical Times*, in his report on Chlorodyne, January 13th, 1866, gives information that the Chlorodyne referred to was the medicine introduced by a retired Army Medical Officer, which was Dr. J. Collis Browne; still this is published by the Defendant as testimony to his medicine.

Numerous affidavits from eminent Physicians and others were produced in Court, stating that Dr. J. Collis Browne was the inventor of Chlorodyne, and that when prescribing they mean no other.

The Defendant himself publishes that his compound is in effect and composition quite different to any other preparation; nevertheless he assumes the name, testimonials, &c., of Chlorodyne.

Technicalities in law prevent that protection which the public should justly have against such a course of conduct. It is now incumbent on all who purchase Chlorodyne to see that the name, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, is engraved on the Government Stamp, as it is not sold otherwise. All other compounds under the name of Chlorodyne are spurious. All attempts at analysis have failed; hence the statement that the constituents of Chlorodyne are known is a misrepresentation.



FURTHER IMPORTANT NOTICE.

The subjoined list of eminent Firms concur with Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood's statement in Court, that Dr. Collis Browne was undoubtedly the Inventor of Chlorodyne; and that when Chlorodyne, or the Original Chlorodyne, is ordered, they invariably supply Dr. J. Collis Browne's:

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Barron, Harvey & Co.,	London	Gratton & Co.,	Belfast	Peake, Allen, & Co.,	Dublin
Bell, John, & Co.,	"	Grimwade, Ridley,	London	Raines & Co.,	York
Bourne & Taylor,	"	Grindley & Son,	Chester	Raines & Co.,	Edinburgh
Corbyn & Co.,	"	Hearon, Squire & Francis,	London	Sang & Barker,	"
Cox & Gould,	"	Hodgkinson, Tong & Stead,	"	Sanger, J., & Sons,	London
Curling & Co.,	"	Hopkins & Williams,	"	Sim, James, & Co.,	Aberdeen
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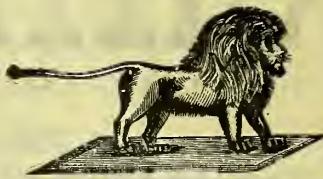
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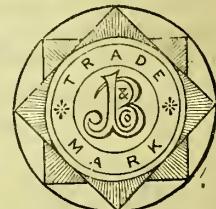
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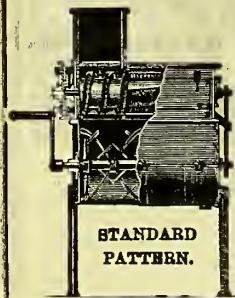
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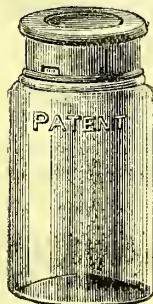
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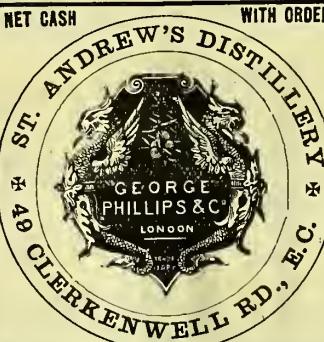
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Every Chemist should send for Sample order, 6 dozen assorted as required,

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The Cement for all Broken Articles.	A fusible, impermeable CEMENT. Glass Valve Tubes, For Feeding Bottles.	OXYMEL S. VILLE (exceptionally brilliant) Dec. Senegae Conet.	CHESHIRE BIRD-LIME.
LINSEED, Chloro-Linseed and Throat Lozenges, Jujubes, &c.	ABSORBENT COTTON WOOL FOR COUGHS AND COLDS.	PHOSPHOSACCHARITE.	EMOLlient For Chapped Hands, &c.
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£200 REWARD

To the person who purchases a Carbolic Smoke Ball and afterwards contracts any of the following diseases, viz.:

COUCHS, COLD IN THE HEAD, COLD ON THE CHEST, INFLUENZA, CATARRH, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, SORE THROAT, HOARSENESS, THROAT DEAFNESS, LOSS OF VOICE, LARYNGITIS, SNORING, SORE EYES, DIPHTHERIA, CROUP, WHOOPING COUGH, NEURALGIA, HEADACHE,

Or any disease caused by taking Cold, while using the Carbolic Smoke Ball.

This offer is made subject to conditions to be obtained on application, a duplicate of which must be signed and deposited with the Company in London by the applicant before commencing the treatment specified in the conditions.

This offer will remain open only until 31st March, 1893.

CARBOLIC SMOKE BALL CO., LIMITED.

27 PRINCES STREET, HANOVER SQUARE, LONDON, W.

14 Rue de la Paix, PARIS. 196 Broadway, NEW YORK. 72 Front Street, TORONTO, CANADA.

THE "NO RISK" TRADE.

Special offer to Chemists WHO WILL UNDERTAKE TO SHOW DUMMIES.

WILCOX & CO., 239 Oxford Street, London, will send, carriage paid, 1 dozen CARBOLIC SMOKE BALLS AND DUMMIES upon receipt of REMITTANCE FOR £4 : 7 : 0, and give a written guarantee to RETURN MONEY FOR THOSE UNSOLD 12 months from date of purchase.





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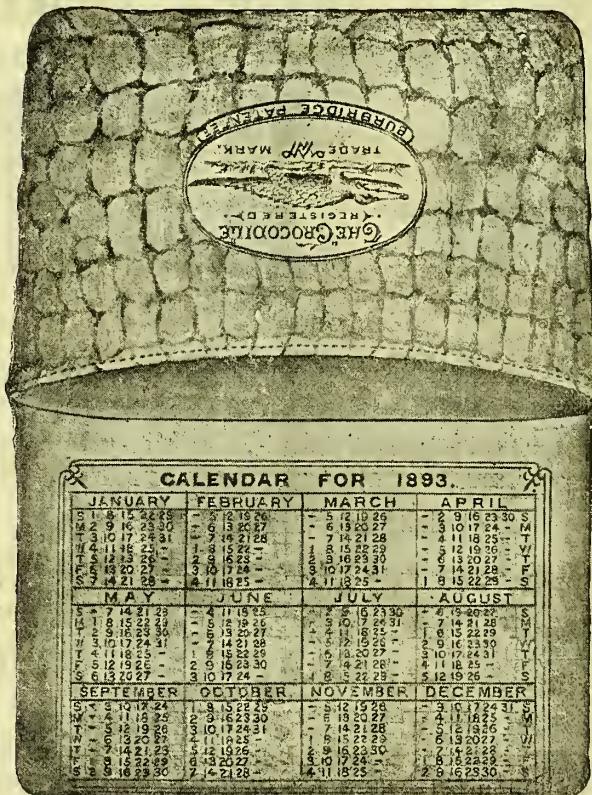
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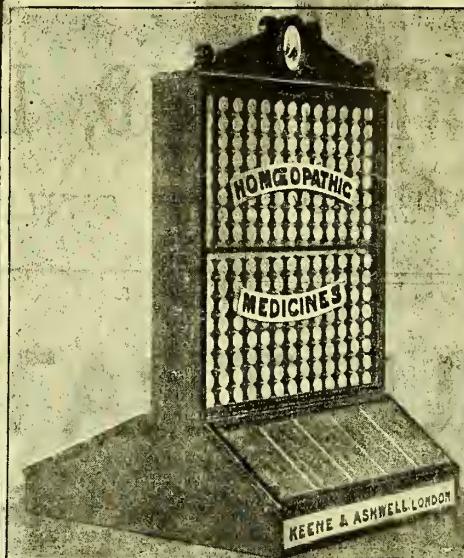
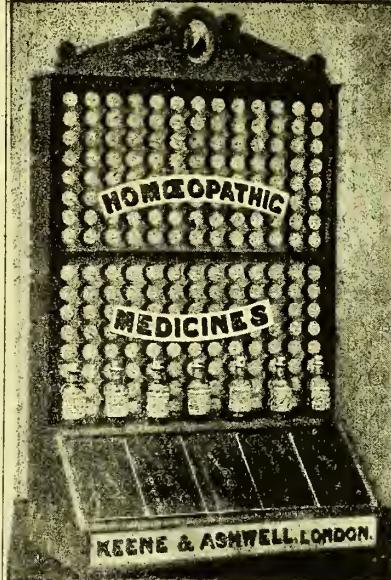
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HOMOEOPATHIC MEDICINES & "HAHNEMANN" SHOW-CASES.



Dimensions—32 in. high, 19½ in. wide.

£5 "HAHNEMANN" CASE.

Contents—30 doz. 1/- Medicines = £5 5s.
No charge for Case.

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DESK CASE, £5 15s.

Contents—30 doz. 1/- Medicines = £5 5s.

Dimensions—25 inches by 16½ inches.

£3 3s. "HAHNEMANN" CASE.

Contents—18 doz. 1/- Medicines,
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All 1/- Medicines

3/6 per
Dozen.

A SERIES OF THESE CASES FROM £3 3s. TO
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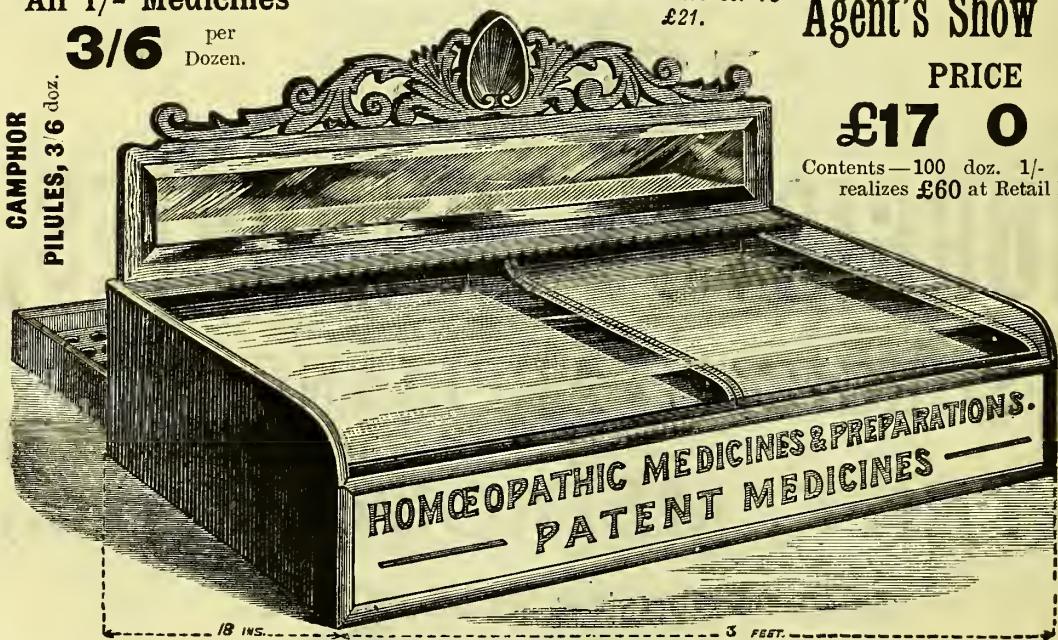
Agent's Show Case.

PRICE

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Contents—100 doz. 1/- Medicines
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CAMPHOR
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(Dimensions—3 feet long, 18 inches wide, 18 inches to top of mirror.)

This Show Case has been designed to assist in furnishing a Chemist's Counter, either when commencing business or when refitting the Pharmacy. It is a handsome Case, made of Mahogany and Bent Plate Glass, with a carved back and bevelled Mirror. The velvet-lined top is left empty for Fancy Articles, Patent Medicines, &c.

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